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U.S. SHOULD 'THINK OVER' SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD081659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Commentary by TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev: "Washington 'Interpreters'" (Vashingtonskiye "Tolkovateli") -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- In the far-reaching peace program presented by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to France, the progressive public of all countries sees an important foundation for averting nuclear catastrophe, a way toward a real breakthrough in the development of international relations. The USSR's new proposals constitute a whole set [kompleks] of constructive and realistic measures. In each part of this comprehensive set is embedded a profound idea. In particular, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States a complete ban for both sides on space strike weapons and a radical reduction, by 50 percent, on nuclear arms within range of each others' territory. Is this not a way to practical fulfillment of those very tasks which were agreed on at the beginning of the current year by both sides as being the aim of the Geneva talks: not only to halt the nuclear arms race, but also to sharply reduce their level and simultaneously prevent an arms race in outer space. The Soviet Union proposed a simple formula, intelligible to all; a simple, but extremely effective scheme. In it is expressed the essence of the way out of an extremely dangerous situation; for moving the arms race into outer space would make a reduction of nuclear arsenals objectively impossible.

It would seem that all is clear. And indeed, those with a sense of responsibility for the destiny of their people, for the destiny of other peoples, have assessed the Soviet proposals as extremely important and most heartening, as a very promising approach, a significant step forward, designed to give dynamism to the whole process of talks on limitation and reduction of armaments.

However, all this was obviously not to the taste of certain persons in Washington. The opponents of detente from the present U.S. Administration are extremely worried by the effect of the USSR's initiatives on political and public circles and are making attempts to belittle and distort the meaning of these initiatives. They are also occupied by another thought: how to "conceal" from the world public the fact that U.S. work on militarization of outer space is more and more in contravention of existing treaties and agreements.

So they are maneuvering, inventing loopholes in the formulations of the Soviet-U.S. antimissile defense treaty, in order to justify their own actions in developing [sozdaniye] space strike weapons. Meanwhile, the following fact claims one's attention. Until now the allegation that only "research" is being conducted in the United States has been used as a "cover," on the excuse that such research does not hinder the antimissile defense treaty. "Chinks" have thus been inserted in the treaty. Now they are going even further: Efforts are being made to insert the broadest possible "breaches" in it which would affect the very foundation of this major document.

According to the CBS television company, one of the latest administration reports contains the "conclusion" that the antimissile defense treaty, which strictly restricts the development [sozdaniye] of antimissiles, allegedly does not restrict the development [razrabotka] and testing of "exotic" types of weapons -- laser and beam weapons -- at all. It is quite clear which way such "interpreters" are taking the matter. Having just the other day tested land-based laser installations, the United States is now planning to site a laser weapon on board a space-craft and test it directly in space.

It would evidently not be inappropriate to remind some people in Washington yet again that the antimissile defense treaty (Article 5) prohibits both the development [sozdaniye] and testing of space-based antimissile defense systems or components. The treaty provisions relate to any systems designed, as defined in Article 2, for fighting against strategic ballistic missiles or their elements on flight trajectories. Since the antimissile defense components being created within the "star wars" program are designed for precisely this purpose, that is are intended to replace the antimissiles mentioned in the treaty (or to act together with antimissiles), all provisions of the treaty relate to these, regardless of the degree of "exoticness" of their principles of operation. It is high time the irresponsible "interpreters" [tolkovateli] from Washington gave up their useless and dangerous occupation, listened to the voice of the world public, which they are trying to delude, and directed their efforts to positive goals. And they do have something to think over: The set of Soviet initiatives offers broad scope for constructivism.

U.S. OFFICIALS MEETING TO DISCUSS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD081805 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 8 TASS -- U.S. officials in Washington and Geneva are holding a series of conferences and consultations at which they examine the Soviet proposals put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, some of the officials suggest that the differences between the USSR and the U.S. in the approach to the reduction of the number of missiles and bombers which are mentioned in the proposals can be overcome so that the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee could reach agreement at the coming Geneva meeting on further directions of such talks.

Speaking in the White House at a meeting with heads of the "Reagan-Bush" committee, U.S. President Reagan said, among other things, that the U.S. would further seek to cooperate with the Soviet Union for the sake of resolving the existing problems, to work for reaching arms reduction agreement which would be just and verifiable and to lay foundations for a safer life in the prsent-day world.

The coming Soviet-American summit meeting was also in the centre of attention of a conference between President Reagan and the NATO Secretary General Carrington. According to a representative of the President, Reagan stressed his striving for the meeting to be "constructive".

Carrington said at a press conference held at the Department of State that NATO displayed considerable interest in the aspect of the Geneva meeting dealing with arms control. He described as favourable the fact that the Soviet Union had put forward its new proposals on arms limitation. According to Carrington, for a long time the Soviet Union has not come up with concrete proposals which, besides, would be as detailed as these ones. This fact should be welcomed, he said. In his opinion, the latest Soviet initiative is not necessarily aimed at splitting NATO, as some people in the West say.

At the same time, it has been reported that the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle held a conference in Brussels which analyzed a joint stand of the NATO member states concerning the approach to the Soviet initiatives. In an interview after the conference Perle asserted, contrary to real facts, that there was no urgent call for changing the U.S. stand at the Geneva talks in connection with the Soviet proposals to reduce by half the nuclear weapons that could reach the Soviet and American territories. At the same time Perle had to admit that some representatives of the European members of NATO said that it would be a mistake to turn down the Soviet proposals as not requiring examination.

The assistant secretary of defense said that those circles had expressed concern over the fact that the absence of attractive counter-proposals coming from the U.S. could revive the charges that the U.S. did not approach seriously the problem of arms control.

The press also quotes a statement of the spokesman of the White House Speakes who, answering the question on what the U.S. was going to do in response to the Soviet proposal said that the U.S. kept it a secret all that it was doing in Geneva, that the U.S. certainly wished to continue the discussion there after the proposal was put on the table, that the American side would analyze it and would start discussing it with the Soviet side. We publicly came up with some criticism of the Soviet proporsl, he said. According to Speakes, the criticism was well-founded. The White House spokesman stressed that there were no changes in Reagan's stand with regard to the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

ACCORD 'DEPENDS' ON U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY

LD090107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kayagin]

[Excerpts] The results of the visit to France remain one of the main themes for the mass information media.

Our proposals do indeed impress; they have obviously thrown Washington administration officials into confusion. Originally, State Department representatives could not make up their minds in general in their assessment of Comrade Gorbachev's statements in Paris. The only thing that has come across perfectly clearly is the fact that the White House is not prepared to reject its "star wars" program. President Reagan has stated this himself; he has added that the United States intends to continue its underground nuclear tests despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium.

Washington officials are currently trying to justify their negative position: either they are putting forward false arguments about the Soviet Union itself carrying out work on its "star wars" program or they are asserting that the Soviet proposals that have been put forward infringe upon the interests of the United States and its West European partners. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, reached the point where he said, apparently, that Soviet proposals are only aimed at achieving a success in the war of words. This is with regard to the appeal to cut down strategic nuclear weapons by half -- some war of words.

It is precisely Washington that is blathering; it appears they are feverishly seeking a pretext to reject our last initiative and continue on their course to militarize space. The White House is counting on achieving military superiority, aided by it.

However, the present U.S. leadership is harboring dangerous illusions. The peaceful proposals being put forward by the Soviet Union are by no means a sign of weakness. We are also ready to go our part of the way in search of a mutually acceptable decision, but we will never allow the United States to break the existing military parity. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has already stated the fact that there will be no agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear arms, if there is no ban on the militarization of space.

The White House still has time to revise its negative position; there are still possibilities to make the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting a constructive and useful one. This depends to a great extent today on whether the Washington administration will be able to reject its unrealizable intentions of achieving military superiority over our country.

'TIME FOR DECISIONS' ON ARMS CONTROL, SUMMIT

PM081336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Time For Decisions"]

[Text] The leaves of the calendar tumble disquietingly, bundling our multifaceted and contradictory world inexorable toward the end of the 20th century. Now that we have penetrated the depths of the atomic nucleus and the remote expanses of the galaxy, now that scientific achievements are being used too often and too vigorously to create means of mass exterimination and now that the destruction of the world, while morally inconceivable, have become a technical possibility, Hamlet's question "to be or not to be" is no longer being posed to individuals, but to the entire human race.

To be or not to be? There can only be one answer to this ultimate question -- mankind and civilization must survive. But this can only be achieved by learning to live together, getting along with one another in this small world, and considering one another's interests; that is; learning what is called the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The policy of peaceful coexistence, formulated by the founder of our state, the great Lenin, is part and parcel of our philosophy, of our social system, and of the Soviet land's inner needs. So it was, so it is, and so it always will be. Our chief aim today is to accelerate the social and economic development of society and achieve a qualitatively new form of society. Reliable peace and a tranquil and normal international situation are very important conditions for the implementation of this grand task.

This applies above all to the problem of disarmament and how to curb the arms race, which is pushing the world toward a nuclear missile catastrophe. In his speech at the meeting with French parliamentarians, which met with unanimous support among the Soviet people and broad circles of the international public, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev specially emphasized how important it is to stop the "infernal train" of the arms race immediately.

The USSR is not just making appeals. Our initiatives in this sphere are well-known. The other day the Soviet Union took new steps pursuing this noble goal. First, we made a proposal to the United States on reaching an agreement on completely banning space strike weapons for both sides and radically reducing, by 50 percent, nuclear weapons capable of reaching one another's territory. Second, in order to facilitate an accord on the swiftest possible mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, we saw the possibility of concluding a corresponding agreement separately, without any direct link with the problem of space and strategic armaments. In view of the growth of the French and British nuclear potentials in the European balance of forces we believe that the time has come to start talking directly with them on this topic and to try to find an acceptable solution through joint efforts. Third, we have already announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The number of SS-29 missiles which the Soviet Union has in service [na boyevom dezhurstve] in the European zone corresponds exactly to the level in June 1984 when the additional deployment of our missiles began in response to the installation of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The additional SS-20 missiles have now been taken out of service and the fixed installations for the deployment of these missiles will be dismantled in the next 2 months. This can be verified. However, our countermeasures relating to the territory of the United States remain in force. It should be added that we have already taken all the old and very powerful SS-5 missiles out of service and are continuing to remove SS-4 missiles. This means that overall there are considerably fewer medium-range delivery vehicles in the European zone than 10 or even 15 years ago.

When we impose these limits on ourselves we are guided by the broad interests of European security.

These are the kind of serious steps the Soviet Union is taking.

Our new proposals have been placed on the table of the Geneva negotiations. Will the West go its part of the way? This is by no means an idle question. Imperialist circles, above all the U.S. military-industrial complex, are still steering a course toward supercharging the arms race and transfering it to space. The cock-and-bull stories about the purpose of "star wars" being to safeguard world peace have no bearing on reality. It is not merely an illusion, it is a very dangerous illusion. If the initators of "star wars" insist on presing ahead on their dangerous path the world, which is in a very complex state as it is, will be in for even bleaker times. Mankind needs "star peace," not "star wars."

The USSR's new steps aimed at curbing the baleful arms race were first announced to the world by France's high-ranking Soviet visitor in the Elysee Palce in Paris, in the very heart of Western Europe, so to speak. It is both symbolic and natural. There is a very strong feeling in Europe that peoples' fates are interrelated and inter-woven despite the different social and historical paths they have chosen. On the other hand, because of geograhical density and saturation with armaments, Europe is more vulnerable than any other continent to armed conflict, specially nuclear missile conflict.

European security, genuine European security cannot be safeguarded by military means. The complete new situation that has taken shape on the continent urgently dictates a break with the traditions, way of thinking, and way of acting that were formed over centuries and even millennia. Human thought does not adapt to anything new immediately. But the process is inevitable. As M.S. Gorbachev stressed, we have begun a reappraisal, making many customary phenomena, including those in the military and, of course, political spheres, accord fully with the new realities. We would like to see the same reappraisal take place in Western Europe and beyond.

Europe's experience. Europe's destiny... Europe was the epicenter of both world wars. But it also brought forth the idea of detente, with the Soviet Union and France among its initators in the seventies, and it was in Europe that the idea of collective security was born. Europe's experience. Europe's destiny... There is the Europe of Munich and the Ruope of Helsinki, the Europe of Metternich's policy of setting some states against others, knocking together blocs and counterblocs, creating all manner of "axes" and "triangles," and the Europe of peaceful cooperation, good-neighborliness, and trust. Unfortunately, the first Europe is today's reality, and the second is the future prospect. It is necessary to change this dangerous reality and bring the fruitful prospect nearer.

We are all guardians of the flame of life passed on by previous generations. They performed their duty to their descendants. Now it is our turn. This is the lofty historical and philosophical and, at the same time, realistic and practical standpoint from which we approach the solution of Hamlet's "to be or not to be" question in relation to the destiny of our planet. This question cannot be solved without a psychological readjustment and without political will.

Both M.S. Gorbachev's official visit to France and the preparations for the summit meeting in Geneva demonstrate the supreme degree of responsibility our country is displaying in the international arean with regard to future generations and the destiny of human civilization.

The time for decisions is knocking insistently at the door.

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET

PM081541 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

["On the Convening of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached earlier, the scheduled conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee will take place in Sofia in the second half of October 1985.

COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE FOREIGN POLICY

LD090706 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] As previously reported, the next Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session will be held in Sofia in the second half of October. This political and defense cooperation organization comprises: Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. Here is our commentator, Viktor Olenichev:

[Olenichev] The Warsaw Pact enters its 30th year of existence this year. The organization's foundation did not represent a threat by socialist countries, just as it does not today. The policy of strength is not characteristic of socialist countries. They were forced to take that step because the situation in Europe was becoming complicated. NATO was formed 6 years before and its member countries did not conceal their aggressive plans as regards the socialist world. The inclusion of the FRG's military potential into the bloc simply confirmed these intentions. Under such conditions, the socialist countries had no choice but to take countermeasures.

By signing a multilateral treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance on 14 May 1955, in the Polish capital, its signatories stressed the strictly defensive character of their military-political alliance. They also stated that, in their view, any division of Europe into antagonistic groupings was not normal and they would, therefore, disband their organization at any time if the United States and its allies disbanded NATO. This principled stance of the socialist countries remains firm.

This, of course, is not a simple issue. It will take time before it is resolved. But, for example, is the possibility of establishing some form of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as two organizations, going to remain a life-long taboo? For, in the socialist countries' view, despite the existence of the two blocs, there remains the possibility of creating a modus vivendi which would blunt the edge of the present-day confrontation.

To what extent will the situation in Europe improve if the NATO member countries were to accept an agreement on mutual nonuse of force, as the Warsaw Pact has been proposing? The two sides would undertake an obligation, under such an agreement, not to use either nuclear or conventional weapons and, by implication, not to use military force at all.

Wouldn't it be useful if the idea of the creation of a nuclear-free corridor along both sides of the line dividing the two groupings was implemented? This could be the first step towards freeing all of Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

This is precisely what the Warsaw Pact member countries want. They also believe there should be no chemical weapons on the continent. They purpose a dialogue on a halt to further increases and, in fact, reductions in arms spending. The resources saved could be used for socioeconomic development of, among others, the developing countries.

The socialist countries have launched other initiatives over the years aimed at achieving a relaxation on military tension.

In any case, they are prepared to negotiate any of the issues if that were to contribute to an improvement in the international situation.

The objective of the sessions of the Warsaw Pact's top body, its Political Consultative Committee, is to coordinate the member countries' foreign policy efforts. The sessions are held alternatively in each of the seven capitals, with the participation of the leaders of the ruling communist and workers' parties, heads of state and government. This is precisely where major joint initiatives on international problems are being formulated.

It is, therefore, imperative that everything possible should be done to halt the infernal train of the arms race and to discontinue the tragic cycle in which peace is a respite between world wars.

This is the view held by the Warsaw Pact states. They are doing their utmost to this end.

NATO EXERCISES IN BALTIC 'ESCALATE' TENSION

LD081619 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Provocation in the Baltic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Vavilov writes:

"Baltops-85" is the code name of the big three-day NATO naval exercises that have started in the Baltic Sea. So it is now the Baltic that has become an arena for muscle-flexing exercises by Washington and its European allies -- Denmark and West Germany: more than 30 combat ships of these states, aircraft and headquarters of NATO member countries are rehearsing joint actions in the period of "the initial stage of the third world war" which the NATO strategists perceive definitely as a nuclear-missile one. It is not by chance that the armada includes the American battleship "Iowa" with 32 "Tomahawk" cruise missiles and the cruiser "Ticonderoga", that also has a nuclear capability. The ships will have firing practice during the exercises.

The Pentagon's war games are of a clearly provocative nature. Their aim is also obvious -- not only to practice "military interaction of individual detachments of allies navies" but also to intensify further the anti-Soviet hysteria and to try to divert the attention of broad peace initiatives directed at easing tension, disarmament, strengthening trust and developing international cooperation.

Neither can the NATO exercises do any good for the efforts of the representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada at the Stockholm conference who are now discussing confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe and at which a contour is already beginning to appear of future accords that include a certain set of confidence-building measures in the military field -- these safety fuses in the event of an erroneous interpretation of the actions of the other side in conditions of a deteriorating military confrontation.

The holding of exercises in direct proximity of the territory of the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union and, more than that, with the participation of nuclear-capable ships is clearly designed to escalate tension and not to ease it.

One cannot but help noticing the "strange", to say the least, position taken by Norway and Denmark. Contary to the traditional "atomic policy" that forbids the appearance of nuclear arms in these countries at times of peace the American nuclear-capable ships not only sailed through their territorial waters but also berthed in the Danish ports of Copenhagen and Orhus and in the capital of Norway -- Oslo.

It is noteworthy that the Norwegian authorities simply turned a blind eye to the calls of these ships at Norwegian ports and called them a "routine matter". As to the Danish Defence Minister Engel, he decided to count on Washington's "gentlemanliness". According to him Washington "Is well aware of the Danish policy of keeping nuclear weapons out at times of peace and for this reason this Danish position will be respected by it".

Such statement cannot satisfy the Scandinavian public. The appearance of the NATO nuclear armada in the Baltic has further alarmed the peace champions, those who want the north of Europe to become a zone of peace. They state ever more loudly: The American ships with nuclear arms on board must go away. In the interests of peace and security the military and political provocations should be stopped and never repeated. They approve of the position of the Soviet Union which supports the idea of turning the north of Europe into a nuclear-free zone and has voiced readiness to take part in the appropriate guarantees.

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL HOLDS 37TH SESSION IN MOSCOW

Gorbachev Greetings to WFTU

LD301524 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev to the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"I cordially greet the participants in the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which is being held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the WFTU. Born in an atmosphere of an upsurge of the world working class movement caused by the routing of Hitler nazism and the victorious end of the Second World War, the Federation has traversed a long and glorious path, made an important contribution to the cause of international consolidation of the working people.

Today the WFTU is the biggest international confederation of the working people cooperating among whose ranks on a class basis are trade unions, which work in the conditions of various social systems. [sentence as received]

The organisations incorporated in the WFTU are consistently upholding the rights of the working people, resolutely opposing imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, the predatory policy of international monopolies, are fighting for peace, democracy, freedom and social progress. In the socialist countries, they play a growing role in the socio-political life, actively participating in building and developing a new society, are carrying out large-scale and versatile work in the interests of the working people.

The continuing sharpening of the international situation increases the alarm of the peoples for the destinies of peace. The arms race unleashed by the most aggressive imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex not only adversely affects the position of the working people, but also calls in question mankind's very future.

Another way -- that of a return to detente, the application of manpower and material resources absorbed the arms race to resolve acute socio-economic problems: eliminating mass unemployment, economic backwardness, hunger and illiteracy, establishing a new international economic order meets the interests of the working people. [as received] The success of the struggle for the attainment of these goals depends to a large measure on the trade unions, the international working class as a whole.

The Soviet Union resolutely upholds such a development. Our aim is a radical improvement of the international situation, elimination of the military threat, putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space, reducing the death-carrying nuclear arsenals until their total scrapping.

I am confident that the Soviet trade unions, which took part in establishing and developing the World Federation of Trade Unions, will further actively work in that representative international organisation, contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of its activities, firmly establishing in the world trade union movement the ideas of the unity of actions. They will further firmly stand on the positions of proletarian internationalism, support the just struggle of their foreign class brothers. Solidarity of the working people is the powerful source of the trade union movement.

I wish the World Federation of Trade Unions fresh successes in its activities for the benefit of the working people, in the fight for social progress, for the cause of peace and friendship among nations.

M. Gorbachev"

Gaspar Remarks Before Session

LD302042 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) is the bulwark of international solidarity and unity, the consistent fighter in defence of the interests of the working people of the entire globe, said Sandor Gaspar, chairman of this biggest international trade union association. He addressed a press conference here today in connection with the opening of the 37th session of the WFTU General Council.

Sandor Gaspar said that the agenda of the session of the World Federation of Trade Unions, uniting 206 million working people, includes preparations for the 11th Trade Union Congress due to be held in Berlin next September. There are plans to adopt at the current session resolutions on urgent problems of war and peace, disarmament and other matters pertaining to the activity of trade unions around the globe.

Sandor Gaspar stressed that today peace and social progress are indivisible notions. One cannot work effectively for the vital interests of the working people in conditions of an unending arms race and confrontation. He recalled that on the day of the trade union action for peace, which was observed on September 1, millions of workers and employees denounced the nuclear arms race.

Addressing journalists, Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU general secretary drew attention to imperialism's onslaught on the working peoples' rights and freedoms. It is necessary, he said, that a rebuff be given to the U.S. attempts to enforce a law on setting up an industry free of trade union movement in the country. The general secretary said that the session plans to adopt a special resolution on the violation of democratic rights and freedoms of the working people in capitalist countries.

Ibrahim Zakaria said that the World Federation of Trade Unions would go on supporting the struggle of the working people and peoples of Lebanon and Palestine against the Israeli aggression. It expresses its solidarity with the working people and peoples of Latin America, opposing the dictatorial and fascist regimes, and protests against the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Shalayev Addresses Council

LD012205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Soviet trade unions, which unite 136 million working people, will continue to implement consistently and actively the antiwar line of the WFTU in the international workers' movement, Stepan Shalayev has stated. The chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) was speaking today at the 37th session of the WFTU General Council, which is taking place in Moscow. It is devoted to preparations for the World Congress of Trade Unions, which will take place in September 1986 in Berlin.

Noting that a mass "movement for peace and work" has been launched in the run-up to the WFTU congress, Shalayev said: This slogan expresses more fully than anything the aspirations of working people and their trade unions in today's international situation. This is characterized by the striving of imperialist circles, led by the United States, to increase tension in Europe, Central America, the Near East, southern Africa, and other regions. In starting practical preparations for "star wars", the militarists are pushing mankind further and further toward the precipice of a nuclear catastrophe.

The continued deterioration of all the inevitable defects of capitalism are the socio-economic consequence of the West's course, the AUCCTU chairman went on; an increase in economic robbery of liberated and developing countries, increases in their foreign debts, and increase in unemployment, hunger and illness.

Precisely as a consequence of this, two demands, peace and work, have today become the main demands for the broad masses of working people representative of differing political, philosophical, and religious trends.

The scope and effectiveness of the movement will be all the stronger, the AUCCTU chairman stated, the closer the WFTU cooperates with such fraternal regional centers as the organization of African Trade Union Unity, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the Permanent Congress of Latin American Workers' Trade Union Unity, and national trade union centers which hold class anti-imperialist positions in capitalist countries.

Report Delivered to Session

LD011853 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 1 TASS -- Efforts to curb the arms race and promote the policy of "creating jobs, not bombs or missiles" is the most important task confronting the world trade union movement, according to the Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). He delivered a report today to the 37th session of the WFTU General Council, now in progress in the Soviet capital. His report dealt with preparations for the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions.

The period that passed since the previous congress has clearly shown, Ibrahim Zakaria said, that the arms race and social development are incompatible. But now it is no longer enough to simply repeat such bitter truths. The stubbornness with which the Reagan administration continues the development of the "star wars" program bears witnesss to the fact that a relentless and expensive escalation of the nuclear arms race underlies the policy of the ruling quarters in Washington. The international trade union movement and forces of peace should take resolute action to put an end to the aggressive policy of imperialism.

The WFTU general secretary noted that the peace initiatives repeatedly set forth by the U.S.S.R. demonstrated that it was possible to check and reverse the arms race. For instance, the U.S.S.R. solemnly pledged that it would never be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union unilaterally suspended the deployment of missiles, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, recently announced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It is absolutely clear that the Geneva negotiations can achieve positive results only in case the United States responds in kind. The whole world is eagerly waiting for the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, Ibrahim Zakaria said.

The report of the WFTU general secretary points to the need of putting economic relations between states in good order, and ending anarchy and the "law of the jungle" imposed on the developing countries by transnational monopolies.

A memorandum submitted to the United Nations by the World Federation of Trade Unions stressed that the aggregate debt of the developing countries reached 865.3 billion dollars this year.

The trade unions are firmly convinced that the logic of merciless exploitation aimed at boosting the profits of monopolies, transnational corporations and banks actually exacerbates poverty and need in the world, leaving entire peoples and countries overboard [as received]. According to current estimates, Ibrahim Zakaria went on to say, there are more than one billion of poor and needy people in the world today -- 200 million more than at the beginning of the current decade. Mass unemployment is growing in most capitalist and developing countries. The number of partially employed, that is, the people with incomplete working hours, exceeds 500 million.

Nowadays, the speaker emphasized, there exists an opportunity for a rational, economic and thrifty utilization of the resources of this planet -- from the point of view of guaranteeing the interests of the coming generations. However, imperialism and its transnational corporations, being a source of profit for a minority of people and of new troubles for the toilers and the people in general, are incapable of resolving these problems. They can be solved only by the working class in alliance with all anti-imperialist forces, Ibrahim Zakaria said.

Gromyko Briefs WFTU Leaders

LD041813 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1704 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct, (TASS) -- Today, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), who are present in the Soviet Union for the 37th session of the General Council of this international organization taking place in Moscow. He warmly congratulated them on a significant date in the history of the labor movement, the 40th anniversary of the formation of the WFTU.

Andrey Gromyko briefed the WFTU's leading figures on the major peaceful initiatives of the USSR in recent times. Thus, the Soviet Union has unilaterally discontinued further deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and called on the United States to respond in like manner; has ceased to carry out all nuclear explosions and has called on the United States to respond in like manner. The Soviet State has proposed commencing with the reduction of the armed forces and armaments of both sides in central Europe, beginning with the reduction of Soviet and U.S. forces. Moreover, it has expressed its readiness to cut back a greater number of forces than the United States.

As regards space, proposals have been made to use it only for nonmilitary ends and to organize international cooperation on its peaceful exploration.

The Soviet Union's new proposals, set forth the day before in a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, while addressing French MP's, are exceptionally important in their essence; Andrey Gromyko paid special attention to that. What is involved is an agreement between the USSR and the United States on, first of all, a complete ban on space strike weapons for both sides and a 50 percent reduction of the nuclear armaments deployed within range of each other's territory.

Second, the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude an agreement on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe separately, in disassociation with the problem of space and strategic nuclear armaments.

Third, the USSR has recently practised self-limitation of the missile potential in the European zone and has a right to expect suspension of deployment of the medium-range missiles in the European Continent by the United States.

To this may be added the Soviet proposal for working out an international agreement on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons and creating in the center of Europe a zone free from such weapons.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the trade unions' fundamental interests are objectively met by a return to detente, disarmament, and the use of the potential, swallowed up by the arms race, for peaceful purposes. All this would help to solve even such acute problems of modern times as the reduction of unemployment, the elimination of hunger, illiteracy, and the establishment of a new international economic order. The international trade union movement, comprising hundreds of millions of workers in its ranks, is obliged to make its weighty contribution to the achievement of these noble aims.

The WFTU leaders, representing trade unions of different continents, expressed their full support for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, and its consistent struggle for the ideals of freedom, democracy and social progress.

Kuznetsov Attends Session

LD051050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The founding of the WFTU was a historic gain of the working people of the whole world. This was stressed in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow today, where a special session of the WFTU General Council was held to mark the federation's 40th anniversary. Speakers stressed that 40 years after its establishment this trade union organization can be justifiably proud of the contribution it has made to the attainment of important political, social, and economic gains by working people.

A greeting to the WFTU was made by AUCCTU chairman Comrade Shalayev. He presented an AUCCTU honorary banner to the trade union federation. Greetings on the 40th anniversary were conveyed by WPC President Romesh Chandra. Participants in the session declared their firm belief in the need for broader unity of all democratic forces.

Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the session proceedings.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

PM090820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, visited UNESCO headquarters and had a meeting with A.M. M'bow, secretary general of that international organization. There was an exchange of opinions on the activity of UNESCO as an important element of the UN system and an instrument for developing international cooperation in the scientific, cultural, and educational spheres and for consolidating mutual understanding among the peoples. It was emphasized that the approaching session of the UNESCO General Conference is expected to strengthen and develop the positive things that have been accumulated during the years of the organization's existence and which have determined its prestige and universal character.

U.S. GIVES ISRAEL 'FREE HAND' IN 'BANDIT ACTIONS'

LD081946 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Washington's Carte Blanche to Tel Aviv" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 8 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov reports:

Washington has actually given a free hand to Tel Aviv in its bandit actions against the neighbouring Arab countries. Israel has been assured that the U.S. will use no sanctions against it for the recent bandit raid of Tunisia aimed at destroying the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a result of which over 150 people were killed and wounded. These assurances were given by the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Shamir during a telephone conversation last Saturday [5 October], the UPI news agency reports. Washington's officials reaffirmed that the conversation had really taken place although they preferred not to mention what Shultz and Shamir had spoken about.

The whole world is indignant at the new heinous crime committed by the Israeli military. The U.S. Administration was the only one not to denounce the Zionist aggressor. Moreover, it actually justified this act of international gangsterism, explaining it as a raid for the purpose of self-defense.

Washington was not at all embarrassed by the fact that Israel had grossly violated the U.S. law which prohibits to use arms received from the U.S. for the purpose of aggression against other countries. There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the "F-15" fighters and "Boeings" used as refuelling planes that participated in the raid were received by Tel Aviv from the U.S. and were used for purely aggressive purposes. It should be added to it that, as it has been reported, the U.S. military command knew about the act of (?terrorism) [words indistinct] Tel Aviv and rendered all-round support to it. This is the Israeli-American strategic cooperation in action.

During the above-mentioned telephone conversation between Shultz and Shamir the Israeli minister asked why the U.S. this time had not resorted to the traditional veto at the U.N. Security Council, but had confined itself to abstaining from voting the resolution that denounced Israel. Shultz answered that it had been done for the only purpose of protecting American interests in the Middle East. This answer exposes to the full the hypocricy of Washington's stand which asserts that it is ready to promote the process of a peaceful settlement in the region.

PENTAGON SPENDING 'LEECH' ON U.S. ECONOMY

LD082245 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Who Spurs on the Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

A special report, compiled by Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has been circulated at the U.S. Congress. The point at issue is the document the gist of which is, contrary to truth, that the United States has so far been spending insufficient money on armaments. It is symptomatic that all sort of reports, booklets and "recommendations" turn up on the Capital Hill each time when a need arises to get Congress release new allocations for the arms race.

It is perfectly obvious that the escalation of the arms race augments huge as they are profits of arms manufacturers who are busy whipping up military hysteria and an atmosphere of militarism.

This was the case, for instance, with the endorsement of the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1986, which following the draconian measures to slash social programmes will amount to the astronomical sum of 323,000 million dollars.

At the same time, the report admits the fact that since the Reagan administration took office, the United States has spent a trillion dollars on arms. A tasty morsel from the budget "pie" goes to the military-industrial complex which prods the Washington administration to twisting further the spiral of the deadly arms race. According to official sources, the combined profits of ten leading arms manufacturing companies have increased six and half times over the past decade.

The overall volume of military contracts signed by the U.S. military establishment with leading contractors grew 2.25 times in the past five years, whereas the manufacture of armaments last year topped the highest level of the period of the U.S. dirty war in Vietnam. By 1988, military spending in the federal budget will hit 34 per cent which is a record figure for peace time.

What does this race bring about?

The notorious "guns before butter" policy bids ill to the needy Americans who are compelled to live in poverty. There are 35 million such people in the United States now. It is not fortuitous that the Pentagon's skyrocketing military spending are described in the United States as a monstrous leech sucking strength for the U.S. economy.

The U.S. line for attaing a military edge, which inevitably entails a destabilization of the strategic situation, is the breeding ground of the arms race. The interests of monopolies linked with the manufacture of modern armaments play an exceptionally big role in the U.S. drive for military superiority. The influence of corporations developing arms for waging "star wars" has particularly grown.

U.S. REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE JURISDICTION OF COURT

LD090613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1731 GMT 8 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program]

[Text] "The United States and the Court," this is the headline prefacing many reports by AFP, UPI, AP, and others. What is it all about? The U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has sent a message to the UN secretary general in which he stated the United States does not intend to consider the decisions by the International Court in The Hague, which is a UN body, to be binding. The reason, he said, is the fact that Nicaragua has started using this body as a political weapon against the United States. But is that how things truly stand?

The White House decision has been made at a time when the International Court is examining the question of unceremonious and insolent actions by which, using the counter-revolutionary underground, is attempting to topple the Nicaraguan Government. The United States at first tried to brush off Nicaragua's complaint to the International Court, stating that an examination would not assist the search for peace in Central America.

Today, however, Washington has chosen a different tactic. It has, in essence, declared that its policy in the region is completely outside the international community's jurisdiction. These are indeed vain attempts. The U.S.'s attempts to liquidate the legitimate Government of Nicaragua is giving rise to condemnation throughout the world, including among the camp of U.S. allies. In the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, the White House's maneuver will only increase the suspicion expressed in other countries about U.S. attempts to conceal its actions with respect to Nicaragua.

MEETING OF WESTERN LEADERS PLANNED 'TO RALLY' ALLIES

LD070115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From "The International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Let us return to a more general picture and to the real U.S. President. What do Americans think of their country?

According to a poll carried out the other day by THE NEW YORK TIMES, 45 percent of the population believe that their country is moving in the right direction and 44 percent believe it is on the wrong track. As you can see, opinions are divided almost equally.

Another newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, asked the same question 2 months ago. Then, 53 percent of the Americans, a larger number, thought the country was proceeding along the right track, while 43 percent thought the opposite.

As regards President Reagan, the latest polls show that he is retaining fairly great popularity among his compatriots. His actions are approved of by approximately two-thirds of the Americans. But the President and his assistants have started experiencing increasingly strong misgivings of a certain kind for some time. Observers believe that Reagan is losing prestige because of the Soviet peace offensive as this is called in the U.S. papers. This worries Washington, especially with the prospect of the November summit meeting in view.

The latest Soviet proposals have been met with immense interest and hope everywhere. The U.S. side would like to dampen that interest and arouse a certain skepticism regarding the Soviet initiatives and simultaneously oppose them with something along the lines of their own initiatives. Thus, it was announced last week that the U.S. President is inviting the leaders of the principal Western states to a meeting in New York. Those states are Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan; an unexpected invitation, it must be said. President Reagan plans to speak in New York on 24 October, in connection with the UN's 40th anniversary. He wants to see the other leaders of the seven countries there as his listeners and also as his interlocutors.

The idea, as is clear, is to rally the allies prior to Geneva and, what is more, to enlist their support for the U.S. line; first of all, on the question of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Here, as is known, lies the main stumbling-block in Soviet-American relations and also a certain tension within the Western alliance because America's partners are not enthusiastic in connection with the "star wars" plans, are playing a waiting game, are in no hurry to associate themselves with these plans, and are watching each other attentively to see which one will make the first move. Washington, evidently, intends to urge them on with the argument of the need for Western unity. It is still too early to guess what will come of the planned New York meeting. But, the [meeting of the] seven leaders is not coming off now. Mitterrand declined to participate, stating that Reagan's proposal cannot be combined with the French policy of independence vis-a-vis the big powers.

COMMENTARY ON JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY TREATY

OW041341 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Ruslanov commentary]

[Text] In an interview with MAINICHI SHIMBUN early this summer, Defense Agency Director General Kato made remarks that made it appear it was by virtue of the Japan-U.S. mutual cooperation and security treaty that Japan did not have to follow the road of becoming a military power. Later, in an article marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said that, as a result of Japan's increased economic and military strength, the anti-Soviet nature of the Japan-U.S. Alliance has intensified, thereby placing the Japan-U.S. alliance virtually on the same level as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO.

These two views expressed by the same newspaper, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, reflect the contradiction between the Japanese ruling circle's official stance and actual facts. As a matter of fact, Japan pursues a military buildup policy not by running counter to the Japan-U.S. security treaty but because of the existence of that treaty.

The Japanese government recently adopted a decision to allocate an astronomical 18.4 trillion yen for a new 5-year defense buildup plan, or a so-called mid-term work estimate for 1986-90. Washington applauded this decision of the Japanese government, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger highly evaluated Japan's new military plan. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, expressed his approval of the military activities carried out by Japan this year.

The fact that ranking U.S. Government officials are pleased with Japan's new strides toward militarization proves, at least, that the United States is trying to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier. No one would deny that Japan's rush into militarization is carried out under the undisguised pressure of the United States. U.S. pressure on Japan is being applied ceaselessly.

Expressing his views on the 5-year defense buildup plan for 1986-90 in Tokyo, Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz said: Japan can, should, and will reinforce its military strength. This remark (by Wolfowitz) cannot but be termed an interference in Japan's domestic affairs.

Such undisguised pressure has been applied on Japan by the U.S. side on a countless number of occasions since the Japan-U.S. mutual cooperation and security treaty came into force. Let us call to mind only one of them. When Defense Agency Director General Kato visited the United States last June, the pressure from the U.S. side was so intense that he had to mention that the rising antiwar trend in Japan should be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, it is clear that U.S. demands were fully taken into consideration in the new defense buildup plan. This is so in terms of both the scale and objectives of the plan. It is therefore by no means accidental that Secretary of Defense Weinberger noted in particular that, if and when this plan is carried into practice, it would mean that Japan is taking a very useful step toward accomplishing certain defense goals, including the defense of sealanes extending 1,000 nautical miles from Japan.

This is an important aspect of Japanese-U.S. relations within the framework of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The United States appears to have finally succeeded in having areas far away from Japan proper incorporated in the scope of Japan's military actions. Thus Japan has been assigned the role of military police in the Pacific. It is obvious that Japan, as a military police, is bound to take orders from the U.S. Government. To see that the U.S. orders are unfailingly kept, numerous arrangements and agreements have been made. Take the agreement on joint operations in the event of an emergency, for instance.

This is nothing more than one of the many dangerous aspects of the Japan-U.S. military alliance which is drawing public attention in connection with the approval of the mid-term work estimate for 1986-90.

The danger of the Japan-U.S. alliance lies in other areas as well. For instance, parallel with Japan's strengthening of its military power under U.S. pressure, the U.S. military presence in Japan is also being strengthened. The deployment to Misawa airbase of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear arms is continuing, and two squadrons have already been deployed. Port calls on Japan by U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons are also on a sharp increase. It has also been revealed that there is in Japan a powerful infrastructure to cope with nuclear war. The United States is further strengthening its effort to lure Japan out to the oceans of the world and use them as its advance bases.

All these facts clearly prove that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is a well organized, highly effective mechanism to draw Japan into war and, above all, into a nuclear war. Needless to say, Japan is exposed to a far greater danger than that facing the United States.

Shutting their eyes to this reality, Japanese official quarters declare that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy.

The developments currently taking place in Japan follow the U.S. scenario for its global strategy in the Far East aimed at strengthening its military bloc, forming new blocs, and encircling the socialist countries with a network of military bases. Now developments are moving toward the formation of a triangular military alliance among Japan, the United States, and South Korea. Once the Tokyo-Seoul line is linked up, the triangular alliance will be complete and a new NATO-LIKE aggressive alliance will make its appearance.

There is a phrase -- human sacrifices for nuclear arms -- which aptly describes the mutual relationship between some NATO nations and their guardian, the United States. The U.S. Government is trying to change Japan into a shield to defend its expansionist interests in Asia and make her a human sacrifice for nuclear arms.

Seen this way, one finds the pretext that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is fulfilling its mission of keeping peace is nothing but the product of some lame logic. Anyone with good sense will realize that it is impossible for the strengthening of peace and security to lie on an extension of the road to the expansion of military blocs, the agitation of confrontations, and the reinforcement of armaments.

The only realistic way toward peace and security in Asia lies in the reduction and abolition of nuclear and conventional weapons. This is the same in other regions of the world. The necessity of easing tension in the Asian and Pacific region and guaranteeing peace and security was mentioned in a communique on the talks held recently in Moscow between delegations of the CPSU and the JSP. The communique dwells on some ways of accelerating the settlement of this issue.

Of course, there are many ways of doing this, and all these ways should contribute to easing tension, provided that the countries concerned, including Japan, show good will. It is obvious that the intensified military activities of the United States and Japan in conjunction with the Japan-U.S. security treaty have absolutely nothing to do with any of these ways.

JAPAN TO SUPPLY SDI EQUIPMENT TO PENTAGON

LD072259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1731 GMT 7 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] [Kachanov] According to a report from Tokyo, a delegation of high-ranking representatives of the National Defense Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and certain other Japanese government departments, has returned from the United States. It was sent to study possibilities for the further expansion of Japanese-American cooperation in the exchange of technological developments for military purposes, as well as Japan's participation in the creation of a U.S. space-based antimissile system. The Japanese delegation held talks in Washington with American officials responsible for the implementation of president Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. As a result, an accord was reached to the effect that the Pentagon will obtain from Japan technology for the production of missiles guidance systems by the end of this year. In connection with this, the Japanese paper IOMIURI has noted that the talks in Washington paved the way for the switching over of Japan's scientific-technological potential to the fulfillment of the "star wars" program. I invited my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov, to express his opinion on this subject.

[Andrianov] It is quite obvious that official Tokyo is giving the American military increasingly wide-ranging access to Japanese technological achievements. And it is doing this contrary to a resolution by the Japanese parliament which bans the supply of agreements to other countries. And what interests the Pentagon in this case? It is interested mainly in developments by Japanese companies which can be used for the deployment of offensive space weapons in near-earth orbit. Incidentally, some of their components, which have been made in Japan, are already undergoing tests in military laboratories across the ocean. The Japanese delegation, which has returned from Washington, is ready to present the Nakasone cabinet with its recommendations -- according to KYODO TSUSHIN -- on the problems it was engaged with across the ocean. It will only remain for the government to adopt a political decision, and, by all appearances, the matter will not be held up by this. There are already too numerous and frank statements by the representatives of official Tokyo in support of the White House's Strategic Defense Initiative.

There is one more circumstance which provides grounds for supposing that we will not have to wait long for a political decision by the Japanese government. The White House Chief has fixed a meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries for 24 October in New York. According to U.S. press reports, President Reagan intends to strive for the official approval of his allies of research work on the Strategic Defense Initiative. As is known, the French president has rejected the invitation. But the Japanese premier was the very first to agree to show up on the appointed date. In explaining this haste, NIHON KEIZAI stressed that Nakasone attaches great importance to this conference and intends to give the American administration energetic support in it. KYODO TSUSHIN points out that, before setting out for the United States, Nakasone may make an announcement of his positive attitude to Japanese participation in research for the "star wars" program.

Japanese ruling circles are attempting to justify their aspiration to link their country up to this program with references to the effect that it is only a matter of the period of research work. But surely it is clear with what purpose it is intended to conduct it? For even Pentagon spokesmen do not deny that the Strategic Defense Initiative opens new directions in the arms race. It will aggravate even further the international climate, which is already extremely tense.

For this reason Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking some days ago in Paris Before French parliamentarians, stressed how important it is to halt the infernal train of the arms race now, immediately, before it is too late, and to begin a reduction in armaments, improve the international climate and develop peaceful cooperation among peoples. It is evident that these noble aims do not come into the calculations of official Tokyo, preparing to jump onto this infernal train as soon as possible which Washington is attempting to speed up by stepping up its "star wars" program.

JAPAN DIETMEN INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS, SDI

OW050436 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1?00 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The Japanese Diet delegation wound up its week-long visit to the Soviet Union on 27 September. The visit was made at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A Moscow Radio reporter interviewed Michita Sakata, the Lower house speaker and head of the Japanese delegation, before its departure from Moscow. You will now hear the recording of this interview.

Summing up his delegation's Soviet visit, Mr Sakata said: "The Previous visit to the Soviet Union by a Japanese Diet speaker took place 20 years ago. I am the first speaker to visit the Soviet Union since then. My schedule was perfect thanks to utmost care on the part of the Soviet Union. We discussed various subjects with Supreme Soviet Chairman Gromyko, Chairman Tokunov of the Council of The Union, and other officials. Despite various differences of opinion, the two sides were able to exchange views in an amicable atmosphere from beginning to end. I am very much pleased with this.

"There were differences of opinion, but it become clear where the differences lay. Then the question is: What is to be done on the basis of these differences? In my view, the answer is: First of all, there should be exchanges of parliamentarians between Japan and the Soviet Union. Such exchanges occurred in the past. But expanding parliamentary exchanges from now on will be the first step toward promoting Japan-USSR dialogue. Our visit has been conducted in a cordial atmosphere marked by your warm hospitality. I believe the visit was fruitful."

Asked about the current state of development in Japan-USSR relations, Lower House Speaker Sakata replied: "Frankly, I think that since Mr Gorbachev became general secretary, new moves have emerged. If I may say so, the world is ushering in a great epoch in its history, with the new Soviet leadership bracing for epochal changes in the history of civilization. To be more specific, I have received a strong impression that [words indistinct] and (?the upper echelon) of the Soviet leadership is consolidated by able young personnel with a good academic background. Therefore, we are eagerly looking forward to future Soviet moves in dealing with world developments. Japan is the only country in the world hit by atom bombs. So we believe that, should a nuclear war break out, there would be neither victor nor vanquished and all humankind would be destroyed. Therefore, I feel that if the United States and the Soviet Union -- two countries possessing nuclear weapons -- reduce their nuclear weapons and lower the level of military power balance, it would lead to the happiness and well-being of the people of the world and enrich the livelihood of the Soviet people, as well as that of the Japanese people.

"If our visit to the Soviet Union results in pushing friendly Japan-USSR ties even one step forward in the future, it will be a really fortunate thing. I would like express my heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet leadership for having provided us with this opportunity."

Included in the Japanese Diet Delegation was Tsuruo Yamaguchi, member of the lower house and Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party parliamentary measures committee. Radio Moscow's reporter also interviewed him on the Japanese delegation's visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr Yamaguchi said: "Our Japanese Diet delegation is a supraparty delegation, and the Japanese parties somewhat differ on the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, issue. The government says it understands the development of an SDI system, but we of the Socialist Party are against it. There is a Japanese diet resolution, which was adopted through our efforts, on the utilization of space. We went through enormous difficulties to work out this resolution, which limits the use of space to peaceful purposes. As long as the Diet abides by this resolution, the Japanese Government will never be allowed to participate in the SDI program. I told Mr Gromyko and Mr Tolkunov that we would stick to the resolution, which we had worked so hard to pass, to the end. Both Mr Gromyko and Mr Tolkunov nodded. We will make strenuous efforts never to allow any act which may undermine the friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan so that we can promote a genuine friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries."

You have heard recorded interviews with Japanese lower house speaker Michita Sakata, leader of the Japanese diet delegation, and Dietman Tsuruo Yamaguchi, one of the delegation's members. The delegation left for home on 27 September.

DPRK NAVY CHIEF KIM IN-CHOL ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM071215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Admiral Kim In-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Armed Forces, who has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, Left for home 3 October.

At the airport the guest from the DPRK and the persons accompanying him were seen off by vice admiral A.M. Kosov, deputy commander in chief of the Navy, and by other admirals and officers.

The send-off party included Major General Kim (Hak-san), military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES USSR MINISTER MAYORETS

PM071411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, today received the visiting USSR minister of power and electrification, A.I. Mayorets.

The Korean side rated highly the Soviet Union's assistance in the development of the DPRK power industry and expressed a desire for the further broadening of cooperation in that sphere.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister of the DPRK, was present at the conversation.

PAKISTAN-U.S. SEEK TO DESTABLIZE INDIA

LD082221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Station commentary as read by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] A report from Delhi: Pakistani troops have subjected four Indiar border patrols in the Punch sector to unprovoked firing. According to a report by the UNI Agency the Indian side was forced to return fire. Earlier in the day a similar provocation was undertaken by the Pakistani military in the Kargil sector where an Indian patrol was fired on with artillery guns and machineguns. Here is a "Mayak" commentary; Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone.

By looking at a map of northwest India it is easy to establish that all these provocative sorties are being carried out along the so-called "line of controls, which separates the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from the rest of India. It is in the area adjoining this line that large supplementary contingents of Pakistani Armed Forces have been assembled in recent weeks. They are equipped with the latest offensive weapons, which the Islamabad regime receives in number from the United States.

At the same time in the Pakistani press and in declarations of official figures ever more frequently unfounded claims on the whole territory of Jammu and Kashmir are once again being proposed. The impression is being created that it is a matter not simply of the latest series of provocations, but of a preparation for a large-scale military action, of an attempt to seize a new bridgehead on Indian territory. The final aim of these irresponsible actions is to strengthe n the subversive activity against the Republic of India, to destablize the internal political situation inside the country, to undermine its unity, its territorial integrity, and its sovereignty.

There can be no doubt that the Islamabad regime is being given the role of blind executive of this operation, which . is planned and organized across the ocean. The existence has been known for some years now of the so-called Brahmaputra plan, whose aim consists in heating up separatist feelings in the northeast. Another document, known as the Kirkpatrick plan, goes even further. It presupposes the general participation of India by the year 2000 into a whole series of individual states like independent Khalistan, planned in the self-same Washington. Of course, such plans have not been tested. However, the fact that the United States and Pakistan proceed from them to the carrying out a concrete policy forces India to take measures in reply to increase the security of its borders.

BAKHTAR CITED ON MOVES AGAINST 'BANDITS'

LD081241 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul October 8 TASS -- As was reported by the BAKHTAR news agency, the case of the explosion by counter-revolutionaries of a two-story building in Mazar-e-Sharif has been considered at an open session of the special revolutionary tribunal in that city. That terroristic act fully wrecked the house, killing 17 and wounding 39 persons. Five criminals were sentenced to death and some of them -- to long terms in prison.

The armed forces and security bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continue hitting strikes on the gangs being sent into Afghanistan's territory from abroad. 24 Bandits were killed and 15 arrested in the Lowgar Province. Operations to render counter-revolutionaries harmless were also held in the provinces of Takhar, Samangan and Kapisa. Several gangs were fully destroyed. Foreign-made weapons and also subversive literature, captured in the course of the operations, BAHKTAR stresses, convincingly testify to broadening proportions of the undeclared war which is being conducted against Democratic Afghanistan by imperialism and reaction.

NEW RADIO STATION PART OF 'IDEOLOGICAL CRUSADE'

LD051338 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 85

[News Analyst Yuriy Kirichaziy commentary]

[Text] Free Afghanistan: Under such a pretentious name a new radio station began broadcasting earlier this month. It was opened in line with the bill signed by President Reagan on appropriations for the State Department, the USIA, and a number of other federal agencies. Formally the radio station will be under the charge of the U.S. Council for International Broadcasting. However, as local observers point out, in reality it will be run by the American CIA.

Very indicative is the fact that the new radio station is located at the headquarters of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, near Munich, and those radio stations were also opened at the initiative of the CIA. And that is an indication of what the programs broadcast by Free Afghanistan are going to be like. What the Voice Of America, or Radio Free Kabul, [as heard] which are on the payroll of the CIA, or under its protective wing, have to say is well known. Their objective is to distort the real situation in the Republic of Afghanistan and to slander the tasks and goals of the Afghan revolution and also the policy of the Soviet Union and other friends of Afghanistan. The first chief of the CIA, Allen Dulles, used to say that a well prepared falsehood could do much more harm than 1,000 agents. The new radio station is part of Washington's ideological crusade against sovereign Afghanistan. The Kabul NEW TIMES says that before the revolution such major imperialist radio stations as the Voice of America, the BBC and others, didn't devote even 30 minutes of their air time to Afghanistan. The situation changed completely with the victory of the revolution. The U.S. administration alone spends hundreds of millions of dollars on spreading slander and misinformation about the events taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But Washington finds it harder and harder to deceive even those who still naively believe that the so-called fighters for freedom are conducting a just struggle, as the mass media in the West say. This is borne out by the fact that more and more Afghans who were deceived by [words indistinct] are going over to the side of people's government. And so Washington has to spend more and more money to step up the psychological war and to open new radio stations such as Free Afghanistan. The question is, however: is that going to help it?

POLISH, CSSR COMMENTARIES ON USSR-FRANCE SUMMIT

Poland: Zralek in TRYBUNA LUDU

AU071249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "Moscow-Paris Dialogue"]

[Text] The pervading thought while reading Mikhail Gorbachev's speech before the cameras of French TV and his replies to journalists' questions is: How many interests speak in favor on the development of dialogue and cooperation between Moscow and Paris? These interests are created not only by the most recent historical experience stemming from World War II and the entire postwar era, but also by the experience preceding the emergence of the Soviet state. Recalling this, the Soviet leader quoted a statement by Lenin from 1922: "All rapprochment with France is especially desirable for us."

Paris' orientation during the growth in international tension has shown that short-term aims are capable of dominating even the most obvious historical experience, of which Poland is convinced with particular clarity. Nevertheless, it is a positive fact that in relations with the USSR, the key socialist power, the above interests have not been completely ignored by Paris, with the result that when Soviet-French relations are assessed, what is referred to during talks is a cooling down of relations in recent years, rather than a freeze thereof. When asked whether this period is already in the past and whether anything of it will remain, the Soviet leader spoke in favor of a constructive approach, saying:

"... Let us look to the future. We will supplement our relations, political dialogue, economic and trade cooperation, and cultural exchange with new contents, broadening our cooperation, and seeking and revealing our joint interests in and possibilities for joint or parallel activites in the interests of both France and the Soviet Union, and also in the interests of other nations..."

The fact that M. Gorbachev's French visit exceeds the framework of bilateral relations is obvious to world opinion. The clearer the turn away from tension and toward detente, the more favorable the external circumstances that would present themselves, including for Poland. And achieving such a turn is the chief purpose both of the Soviet leader's present Paris visit, and of the planned November meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

A person reading M. Gorbachev's speech is struck by the scope of the activity proposed by the Soviet leader. Foremost in this activity is the halting of the arms race, especially preventing it from reaching space -- a program that is supported by concrete USSR initiatives. At the same time, however, there was talk of the need to support disarmament efforts by an entire range of undertakings which include a psychological restructuring of political thinking which is based right now on mutual mistrust and hostility.

This is accompanied by rich argumentation and colorful language. As far as argumentation is concerned, one's attention is drawn to the presentation of the USSR's peaceful orientation as a natural function of a domestic program that is geared in the long run toward further economic and social progress, or toward the support for dialogue coupled with a positive assessment of the role of sociodemocratic parties in peace activity, or toward the statement that every country has its own interests which should be taken into account with realism.

As far as the picturesque language is concerned, the reference to Voltaire's rationalism, is typical when described as necessary when perceiving the dangers to peace, the likening of Europe to a barrel of gun powder, and the statement referring to the need for coexistence between various countries and systems in Europe: "We all live in one house although some people enter it by one entrance and others by another. We must cooperate and organize communications in this house..."

And another thought: The circumstances surrounding official visits have often meant that the most controversial matters have been omitted in press or radio and television interviews. This time there was no problem of a taboo. When a question was asked concerning human rights, the answer was that the Soviet leader does not intend to limit himself to saying that the Soviet Union and France should each pursue their own affairs, but is ready to discuss this topic with everyone and everywhere. At the end of the interview, one French journalist asked whether one can speak publicly of a "Gorbachev style" concerning methods of running a country and speaking in public. No, was the answer. One can speak of Leninist principles and norms...

CTK Correspondent Comments

LD062341 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 6 Oct 85

["CTK Correspondent on Soviet Top Leaders' Visit to France" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Paris, Oct 6 (CTK correspondent) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev brought to France and the whole world a series of disarmament proposals of such importance that, according to the French press, the West, and especially the U.S.A., must respond to them in a constructive way if it does not want to appear as a war-monger.

Mikhail Gorbachev ended his four-day official visit to France yesterday.

French President Francois Mitterrand confirmed during the talks with Mikhail Gorbachev that France will not share in any form in President Reagan's project of space armament. Mitterrand has even rejected Reagan's invitation to take part in a meeting of seven leading Western countries at which the U.S. President plans to exert pressure on its allies to give support to his warlike space adventure before his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. The French president thus raised the 'value' of France as a partner in talks with the Soviet Union.

France has always made it a condition that its nuclear weapons must not be taken into consideration in disarmament talks unless the USSR and the U.S.A. substantially reduce their own arsenals and unless they start discussing conventional and chemical weapons as well.

It is these two points which are treated in the new Soviet proposals. France's claims that its weapons are 'taboo' because they are 'strategic', not 'medium range', are nothing but a play at words.

Mikhail Gorbachev, in fact, was realistic in judging that the relevant talks should not be expected to open right the day after the proposal was submitted. Since the proposal obviously came as a surprise to France which was not prepared for anything of this kind.

It can be summed up that the Soviet leader came to Paris with proposals and France tried to respond to them. Goodwill was apparent on both sides, and the sincere and frank atmosphere was mirrored also in the talks on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The political dialogue between the two countries seems to be developing well, to the benefit of stability in Europe, disarmament and preservation of peace. These themes also formed the backbone of the Paris talks.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

LD081126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The official delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, arrived in Budapest from Moscow today to take part in the Days of Soviet Culture in the Hungarian People's Republic, devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

The delegation was met at Budapest airport by Csehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and by Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education.

Meets Pal, Addresses Soiree

LD082238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] An official USSR delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has arrived in Budapest to take part in Days of Soviet Culture in Hungary.

Today, Comrade Demichev met [Lenard] Pal secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. It was stressed in the course of the meeting that cultural cooperation between the USSR and Hungary has assumed an all-round character. Direct relations between the two countries' cultural establishments and creative cooperation between artists have increased. The present Days of Soviet Culture in Hungary, dedicated to the 68th anniversary of the Great October [Revolution] and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, are a symbol of the inviolable unity of the fraternal peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The festive opening of the Days of Soviet Culture took place in Budapest today. The soiree was attended by Hungarian party and state leaders, representatives of the public, those active in culture and science, and working people in the Hungarian capital.

Greeting the guests from the USSR, Csehak, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, said that this important event has been awaited in the Republic with special excitement and interest. Relations between the two countries and the peoples in the cultural sphere have historical traditions. As a part of one of the important spheres of mutual cooperation and friendship they have been deepening and getting richer all the time in new forms.

In his address, Comrade Demichev noted that cooperation between the USSR and Hungary contributes to strengthening friendship between socialist countries. It is particularly important today when culture has become an arena of sharp ideological struggle. At present, cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the sphere of culture and art has become a noticeable phenomenon and an effective means of rapprochment in the political education of working people. It has an ever-increasing influence on all spheres of communist and socialist construction. Cultural cooperation between the two countries, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, can serve as an example of international cultural cooperation.

DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER PREVIEWS BUDAPEST FORUM

LD081133 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 8 -- The convocation of the cultural forum of the states-participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is evidence that the Helsinki process is continuing, a press conference has been told in Moscow today by Georgiy Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of culture. Georgiy Ivanov heads the Soviet committee for preparations for that forum, which is scheduled to open in Budapest on October 15.

The meeting of the workers in culture shows that the European countries, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, display the wish and will to carry on the dialogue, Ivanov pointed out. Prominent figures in culture and the arts of the countries, which signed a letter over ten years ago the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, are meeting for the first time within the framework of the all-European process.

Ivanov informed newsmen about the programme of the upcoming forum, which includes an exchange of views on a broad range of problems pertaining to creativity and cooperation practically in all fields of culture: painting and architecture, theatre and cinema, music, television and protection of historical monuments.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to the Budapest meeting, the Soviet deputy minister of culture said. This is seen from the very fact that the Soviet delegation at the forum will be led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture.

Georgiy Ivanov quoted the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev talking with French MPS: "Much can be done in the field, which is referred to as humanistic. The preservation by common efforts of the cultural values of the past, cultural exchanges mutually enriching Europe, one of the cradles of mankind's cultural values, doesn't this deserve the closest attention?"

SOKOLOV GREETS HUNGARY'S OLAH ON ARMED FORCES DAY

PM031539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Istvan Olah, Hungarian defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Hungarian servicemen a combat greeting and cordial congratulations on Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

The Hungarian People's Army, as a reliable link in the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, makes a worthy contribution to the cause of defending its people's revolutionary gains and reliable serves the cause of peace and socialism.

Soviet servicemen wish their Hungarian brothers-in-arms new successes in combat and political training and in improving their martial skills in the interests of further strengthening the defense capability of Hungary and the other socialist community countries.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

BAYBAKOV, POLAND'S GORYWODA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

LD072258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[TASS report from the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read]

[Text] A protocol on the results of coordinating the state plans of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic for the 1986-1990 period was signed in Warsaw today. The main directions of cooperation between the two countries for the 1986-1990 period have been agreed upon. Main directions of cooperation between the two countries as far as individual problems are concerned have also been agreed upon for a longer period. Mutual goods deliveries have been defined. The volume of goods turnover between the USSR and Poland will, relative to the current 5-year period, increased by almost one and a half times.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and by Comrade Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Polish Council of Ministers. Comrade Baybackov was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV EXAMINES BILATERAL RELATIONS

PM021415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "The Cause of Millions"]

[Text] The long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000, signed by Comrades T. Zhivkov and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretaries of the BCP and CPSU Central Committees, is a document of tremendous significance for Bulgaria's future and for the further improvement of our integration ties. "To actively promote the all-around enhancement of the peoples' well-being and the fuller satisfaction of their needs" -- that is how it defines the main aim of fraternal collaboration between our countries. On the basis of the long-term program, our country's economic, scientific, and technical potential will undergo changes in the spirit of the requirements of the scientific and technical revolution as the most important prerequisite for the successful building of developed socialism. The all-around cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR will acquire qualitatively new dimensions, and new impetus will be given friendship.

In the four decades which have elapsed since the victory of the socialist revolution in our country, and especially since the historic April (1956) Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has constantly been developed and enriched in content and form. It rose to a qualitatively new level in the early seventies, when our fraternal parties and governments adopted a strategic course of all-around rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Cooperation and integration with the other CEMA countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, played an exceptionally important part in the profound progress transformations thanks to which Bulgaria became a leading socialist state with developed industry and highly mechanized agriculture and took its place among world leaders as regards a number of modern, science-intensive types of production.

Approximately two-thirds of the new machinery with which the Bulgarian national economy is equipped is supplied from the USSR. Foreign trade exchange between our countries has increased nearly 100-fold -- from R117 million in 1950 to R11.4 billion in 1984. The USSR accounts for around 60 percent of Bulgaria's foreign trade turnover. The Soviet Union is the main supplier of machines, equipment, and transport facilities, which form the backbone of nearly all modern sectors of the Bulgarian economy -- machine building, electronics, electrical equipment, the power industry, the chemical industry, metallurgy, and so forth. Imports from the USSR play a decisive role in satisfying Bulgaria's requirements for raw materials for energy, which has substantially lessened our economy's dependence on the current international situation, whose fluctuations have made themselves felt especially in the period of the energy crisis which began in the mid-seventies. Today more than 60 percent of our total imports from the USSR consist of fuel, mineral raw materials, and metal. The Soviet Union satisfies the greater part of Bulgaria's import requirements for oil, natural gas, iron ore, ferrous metals, chemical raw materials, power generating and coking coals, synthetic rubber, coke, and manganese ore. Thanks to the planned and stable nature of these deliveries, the dynamic and proportionate development of the Bulgarian economy is ensured.

Bulgaria, in its turn, thanks to its increased economic, scientific, and technical potential, has become a stable partner of the USSR. In 1984 our share of its total foreign trade turnover was 8.2 percent, and for a number of years Bulgaria has ranked third among the Soviet Union's foreign trade partners within the CEMA framework. Our country accounts for a substantial share of the USSR's import requirements for many types of output. Thus our proportion of the total volume of machines, equipment, and transport facilities imported by the Soviet Union was 12 percent in 1984, and more than 90 percent in electric loaders and lift trucks. Bulgaria also satisfies a significant proportion of the USSR's import requirements for food products.

All these achievements of fraternal cooperation are due above all to the fact that Bulgaria and the USSR build their ties on the basis of the principles of complete equality, fraternal mutual understanding, mutual advantage, and national sovereignty, setting, as I. Zhivkov put it, a standard for mutual relations between two socialist states.

The successes in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet economic scientific, and technical cooperation are indisputable. But life sets new, increasingly complex tasks which require theoretical substantiation and practical resolution. This applies in the highest degree to the period of the eighties, with its characteristic qualitative changes in the internal and external conditions of the two countries' development. The tasks of transferring the economy onto an intensive footing, increasing its efficiency, and decisively accelerating scientific and technical progress have come to the fore. The international situation has also changed substantially. The imperialist states, headed by the United States, have stepped up the pressure on the socialist community countries and set a course of discrimination in the sphere of science, technology, and economic ties with a view to retarding our upward socioeconomic and political development, which has become an example and a model for all progressive mankind. These new domestic and international conditions have given rise to qualitatively new problems and to the need for the further deepening of cooperation and integration among the CEMA countries, and in particular between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The economic summit conference of CEMA countries held in Moscow in June 1984 set fundamentally new tasks for the fraternal states. It was a forum of truly historic significance, since its decisions determine the strategy and basic milestones for the international socialist divisions of labor for the long term -- until the very end of the 20th century. The signing of the Bulgarian-Soviet Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Through the Year 2000 is one concrete manifestation of the ideas of the Moscow conference.

This bilateral document sums up and creatively develops all that is most valuable in our relations, and fills them with qualitatively new content in accordance with the demands of the day. In particular, it deepens and gives concrete form to the most important positions of the General Plan for Specialization and Coproduction in the Sphere of Material Production between Bulgaria and the USSR Through the Year 1990 which was adopted earlier. The long-term program raised to a new, higher level the course of all-around rapprochement between the two fraternal countries which we will consistently over many years. The program indicates ways and approaches to the resolution of major strategic tasks of decisive significance for integrated socioeconomic development. It stresses that the development of foreign economic ties between the USSR and Bulgaria will be implemented on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis.

This document places in the forefront the pooling of efforts in the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress and making it the main motive force for economic growth. Here it is noted particularly that Bulgaria and the USSR will pursue a coordinated and, in some sheres, integrated scientific and technical policy, taking into account the potential available, in order more rapidly to resolve the most important questions of science and technology, introducing the results achieved into production on mutually advantageous terms. On this basis, joint comprehensive programs are now being elaborated for the introduction of scientific and technical progress into production until the end of the century, in such priority avenues as electronics, comprehensive automation, new types of materials and technologies, and so forth.

In today's conditions, which are characterized by the rapid rate of development of the scientific and technical revolution, the accelerated, extensive utilization of discoveries and inventions is a decisive prerequisite for the intensification of the economy, for increasing its efficiency, and for improving the technical standard and quality of reciprocally delivered articles. These problems were the subject of detailed, in-depth discussion at the February (1985) Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, which was devoted to certain new views and approaches in the elaboration and implementation of Bulgaria's scientific and technical policy.

The second major problem which has to be resolved in the process of implementation of the long-term program is the further improvement of the structure of Bulgaria's national economic complex and certain sectors and types of production in the interests of creating a material and technical base appropriate to the level of developed socialism and ensuring the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets. There will be further development of specialization and coproduction in the sectors which determine the structure -- such as the nuclear power industry, electronics, robotics, bioengineering, transport machine building, and heavy machine building sectors. It is envisaged that with a view to improving production structures, elaborating coordinated paths of economic development, and making their national economic complexes more complementary, Bulgaria and the USSR will carry out effective coordination of capital investments in spheres of mutual interest, improving the structure and technical level of production, increasing the effectiveness of economic ties, building up export potential, and lessening dependence on imports from capitalist countries. In coordinating capital investments for projects being constructed jointly, they will seek the optimum solutions in relation to their capacities and rational siting in the light of natural and economic conditions and the possibilities for provision of resources and finance for production and sales of output.

The third strategic avenue in the implementation of the long-term program is the problem of raw materials for energy. It has become a global problem for states which, like Bulgaria, are poor in energy resources of their own; one of the basic limiting factors on socioeconomic development.

Cooperation and integration with the USSR create real conditions for resolving it. The long-term program states that within the framework of the coordinated economic policy the Soviet Union will continue to supply Bulgaria a number of types of raw materials and energy sources to satisfy import requirements in volumes determined on the basis of the coordination of plans and long-term agreements. Bulgaria, in turn, will develop the structure of production and exports with a view to supplying output which the USSR needs, in particular food and industrial consumer goods, certain types of construction materials, and machines and equipment of high quality which are up to world technical standards. At the same time it is planned jointly to create the technical conditions to ensure a significant increase in the efficiency of use of raw materials, fuel, and energy in various sectors of the national economy.

The goals and tasks outlined in the long-term program are formulated clearly and accurately. What lies ahead now is intensive practical work, a broad view and an innovative approach to their practical implementation, which is intended to accelerate our socioeconomic development and raise Bulgarian-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation to the level of new demands. In this connection particular significance is now attached to the task of improving work to coordinate plans and extending the practice of joint planning and elaboration of joint sector programs for cooperation, specialization, and coproduction.

Particular attention is to be devoted to overcoming such bottlenecks as transport ties and, in particular, extending shipments by vessels on the ferry crossing from Varna to Ilichevsk. Obviously the significance of questions of pricing should not be underestimated. A number of problems connected with cadre training are also being placed on the agenda.

Naturally, the implementation of the long-term program will require further improvement of the actual machinery of cooperation through active use of such effective forms as direct ties between ministries, associations, enterprises, and organizations in the two countries and the creation of joint enterprises, production firms, and science-and-production firms on a basis of financial autonomy.

On this basis, by the end of the year a joint plan will be elaborated and adopted for measures associated with the fulfillment of the program and appropriate agreements and other documents will be signed on scientific and technical cooperation, specialization and coproduction, reciprocal deliveries of goods and cooperation in the construction, modernization, and updating of industrial and other projects, the creation of joint organizations, collaboration in the sphere of standardization, and so forth.

The links between Bulgarian okrugs and USSR oblasts which are twinned and between labor collectives and mass organizations must be expanded and filled with new content, so that the implementation of the long-term program becomes, in every sense, the cause of millions of our socialist working people, whose vital, essential interests it considers and expresses.

The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 is a document which confirms in practice the equal nature of the economic ties and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal states. It opens up new horizons for Bulgaria's all-around prosperity and raises to an even higher level Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which embodies socialist internationalism in action. This document thereby gains not only economic significance, but also tremendous political significance. With particular relevance it states that the core of our all-around cooperation is the political alliance between the USSR and Bulgaria and the complete political unity of the CPSU and the BCP.

Cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are an integral, organic part of the all-around collaboration of the CEMA countries in general. The adoption and implementation of the long-term program will serve the cause of further consolidating the positions of world socialism and strengthening the unity and might of all the fraternal countries.

Bulgarian communists and the country's working people are now preparing for an event of historic importance -- the 13th BCP Congress which will take place next April. The long-term program inspires in our people a still greater feeling of confidence in the future and in gaining new successes along the path of creating developed socialism and communism.

LEADERSHIP GREET GDR ON ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

PM080929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the GDR's 36th anniversary.

The emergence of the first German worker-peasant state at the center of Europe is rightly numbered among the historic events in the development of the world revolutionary process. Under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the SED, the GDR working people implemented fundamental socioeconomic and political transformations in the republic. The very foundations of the policy of wars and violence pursued by German imperialism and fascism were radically eliminated. The GDR proclaimed allegiance to the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples as the highest principle of its foreign policy.

Backed by assistance from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, in the unyielding struggle against reactionary imperialist forces, above all in the FRG, which tried to divert the republic from the path of socialist development, the GDR asserted itself as a sovereign state and upheld its right to build its life on democratic and humane principles, in the spirit of the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and that of the best revolutionary traditions of the German working class.

Soviet people are gladdened by the GDR's impressive successes in all spheres of life, which convincingly demonstrate the socialist system's tremendous potential. They value highly the republic's active contribution to strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion which is of special significance to the present tense international situation.

The Soviet Union and the GDR are friends and comrades in the struggle for the common communist cause. Our alliance, based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the close unity of the CPSU and the SED, is strong and unbreakable.

During the days of celebrating the GDR's 36th anniversary our countries' peoples also mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR on 7 October 1975. We can state with satisfaction that the ideas of that treaty -- to promote our states' and peoples' increasingly close cooperation and rapprochement and the strengthening of the influence of world socialism -- are being implemented systematically and successfully.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR citizens great new successes in building a developed socialist society and a worthy greeting for the 11th SED Congress. Long live the GDR! May the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR strengthen!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT FOUND -- Warsaw, Oct. 5 -- The joint Polish-GDR-Soviet oil rig prospecting for oil in the Baltic Sea has reported hitting on a crude oil deposit 50 miles off the Leba seaport on the central coast of Poland. The trilateral company Petrobaltic say that the oil gushing from a seabed source is a high-quality, almost sulphur-free stuff. The Petrobaltic manager Ryszard Labus has told PAP that over the past 5 years of prospecting in the Polish and Soviet shelves in the Baltic, the company has carried out 20 drilling operations of which every second one was successful. While penetrating the Polish shelf, the company discovered two oil and natural gas deposits. Manager Labus said that further [words indistinct] and computations will be needed before the oil sources are tapped on an industrial scale. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 5 Oct 85 LD]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- According to an agreement signed at the Budapest International Fair between Moguert [Hungarian foreign trade enterprise dealing in cars and trucks] and Avto Eksport, Hungary will receive nearly 17,000 vehicles of which more than 13,000 will be Lada cars with supplementary components in significant number. In addition, nearly 1,000 Lada will be delivered in 1985 over and above the plan. Hungary will deliver more than 7,000 Ikarus buses to the Soviet Union together with leather goods. The USSR will export toys, technical models, and folklore arts goods. [Summary] [Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Oct 85 LD]

GORBACHEV GREETS ITALIAN PEACE MARCHERS

PM070918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

["Text" of Mikhail Gorbachev's greetings to participants in the peace march "Perugia-Assisi" -- "To the Participants of the 'Perugia-Assisi' Peace March" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] "I heartily greet the participants in the peace march Perugia-Assisi. Your desire to achieve progress in the cause of securing peace and to stop the dangerous development of events in the international arena is close to the Soviet people.

The sword of Damocles of a nuclear catastrophe and of star wars is today raised over mankind. However, we believe that by the common, joint efforts of all peoples, of all peace-loving forces, it is still possible to carry this threat and set about a real reduction in armaments.

These aims are served by the concrete comprehensive program proposed by the Soviet Union of constructive measures directed at a cardinal improvement in the international situation and at stopping the arms race.

The Soviet Union the other day proposed to the U.S. government that an agreement should be reached on both sides totally banning space strike weapons and reducing really radically, by 50 percent, the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. We have demonstrated our goodwill in a convincing and visible manner. Now it is the turn of our negotiating partners.

"As concerns your very topical slogan on freezing military expenditure, I recall that as far back as 1984 the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states proposed to NATO countries that negotiations should be commenced on mutual nonincrease of military spending and on subsequent reduction of that spending.

"The antiwar movement can speak its weight in deciding the fate of mankind: Whether there is peace or a war of extermination. Differences of political and ideological nature take a back seat when it is a matter of life on earth.

"Your march, and other actions by the champions of peace are an important contribution to the noble struggle against the flight of the arms race into the heights of space, and for the peaceful life of peoples.

I wish you, and the whole anti-war movement of Italy great success. M. Gorbachev.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF SOVIET-FRENCH SUMMIT

LD061253 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 6 TASS -- "The Soviet-French summit meeting has been held at the time when international tension is growing, when the threat of a nuclear-missile war is not lessening, when the world seems to be divided by heaps of mistrust and suspicion accumulated during many years", the political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

"In this complicated and responsible period in the life of the planet the Soviet Union has again come up with the appeal to curb the forces of madness, the forces of war and militarism and especially stressed the flame of war should be extinguished before it has burned up. At this complicated and responsible time this country again demonstrates, both in word and in deed, the flexible striving for peace by putting forward a whole package of new far-reaching, truly constructive initiatives aimed at stopping and reversing the accelerated material war preparations unleashed by imperialism.

"Real facts, as well as the development of events, confirm time and again the basic political axiom that today European and international security can be achieved only through peaceful coexistence, detente, disarmament, the building of confidence and the development of international cooperation. This is a long and difficult way. But it is a real way just the same. It is even more so, since this way is the only one.

"The results of Soviet-French talks convincingly confirm that with all the difference in the stands and assessments existing between states with different social systems like the USSR and France, they have common interests and a possibility to jointly search for new mutually acceptable approaches to any problems, primarily those on which European and world security depends. This refers to the need to preserve the balance of forces on the lowest possible level, the prevention the arms race in space, the consolidation of confidence, the progress towards disarmament in Europe. This is also true of the search for ways to the solution of the global problems which are getting ever more acute for mankind as the third millenium is approaching.

The Soviet Union "has always done and will continue to do its utmost for maintaining peace in relations with states having different social systems. This principle forms the basis of our approach to the solution of international problems", the newspaper stressed.

GORBACHEV'S PARIS VISIT, DISARMAMENT ISSUES ANALYZED

LD061809 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Oct 85

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Text] As you know, Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, paid an official visit to France. Although the visit is over, the Soviet leader's stay in France and his talks and meetings in Paris continue to be the subject of extensive discussion. This is the subject of the talk that now follows:

As far as Soviet-French relations are concerned, it has been noted that the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with Francois Mitterrand justify hopes that the political dialogue between the two countries will become brisker, as will their economic and trade relations. And that is in the interests not just of their peoples, it also serves the cause of international security. For, as history shows, better relations between these two countries have invariably improved the political climate in Europe and hence have stabilized the international situation generally.

There is particular interest, moreover, on a truly international scale, in Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement in Paris concerning the Soviet Union's new steps to halt the diabolical train of the arms race and remove the war menance looming over humanity. What exactly did he have in view?

First, the Soviet Union has offered to reach agreement with the United States on totally banning strike weapons in space and making a truly radical 50 percent cut in nuclear arms that reach the territory of the other side. This would amount to a practical solution of the very problems that were identified by the Soviet Union and the United States at the beginning of the year as the aims of the Geneva talks. Not just stopping the arms race, but drastically scaling down the level of armaments, and at the same time averting an arms race in outer space.

Secondly, Mikhail Gorbachev announced that to facilitate agreement on speedy cuts in intermediate range missiles in Europe the Soviet Union deems it possible to conclude an appropriate agreement separately, apart from the problem of space and strategic arms.

And thirdly, Mikhail Gorbachev referred to the Soviet moratorium on the deployment of intermediate range missiles in Europe. He stated that the number of SS-20 missiles that the USSR now has on operational duty in the European zone is 243. This means it exactly corresponds to the level of June 1984, when the USSR began to deploy additional missiles in reply to the siting of American intermediate missiles in Europe. The additionally deployed SS-20 missiles have now been withdrawn from operational duty and within the next 2 months the stationery installations for these missiles will be dismantled.

This lends itself to verification. The Soviet leader explained that the old and very powerful SS-5 missiles have been completely scrapped and the SS-4 missiles continue to be withdrawn. As a result, the number of intermediate range delivery vehicles in the European zone of the USSR is now much smaller than it was 10 or even 15 years ago.

And Mikhail Gorbachev refuted malicious insinuations that the Soviet Union was planning to transfer these missiles to Asia. He said that in adopting such self-restriction in intermediate range missiles in the European Zone the Soviet Union was guided by the broad interests of European security. I think, he said, that Europe is now entitled to expect a step in reply by the United States, a halt to the deployment of its intermediate range missiles in Europe.

The Soviet leader also emphasized the pressing need for totally banning chemical weapons and abolishing their stockpiles. At the Geneva conference the USSR is taking an active part in framing an appropriate convention. The Soviet Union would be prepared to participate in drawing up an international agreement on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons and it is ready to do everything in its power to establish a chemical-free zone in the center of Europe.

In Paris Mikhail Gorbachev again emphasized that security in Europe, like international security in general, can be achieved only along the lines of peaceful coexistence, a relaxation of tensions, disarmament, confidence-building, and the development of international cooperation.

He drew attention to the importance of first steps on this long and difficult road. For example, he referred to the proposal that a number of states, primarily neutrals had made on exchanging annual plans of military activities subject to notification.

Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet Union was prepared to accept such an agreement in the hope that it would help to overcome suspicion and hinder furtive preparations for war.

He also expressed support for the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including northern Europe and the Balkans, and a readiness to take part in appropriate guarantees wherever necessary. We regard as useful, he said, the idea of establishing a nuclear-free corridor on the European continent on either side of the line dividing the two military and political alignments. He voiced the conviction that the countries that do not possess nuclear weapons are fully entitled to reliable guarantees of their security in terms of international law, guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

In short, the Soviet Union has outlined a sweeping program for defusing the present explosive situation in the world. It is today more important than ever, Mikhail Gorbachev said, to develop a more intensive political dialogue between East and West. The Soviet leader dismissed as absurd, allegations that the USSR by improving relations with Western Europe would like to set Western Europe at loggerheads with the United States. The Soviet Union, he said, would like to have good relations not only with Western Europe but also with the United States, as for that matter with China, Japan and other countries. What the Soviet Union is pursuing is not a policy of a balance of power, of inciting some states against others, but a policy of global relaxation, of consolidating world-wide security and promoting all-round international cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France has thus again shown how consistently the Soviet Union implements these fundamental principles of foreign policy.

USSR-FRENCH MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL ECONOMIC TIES VIEWED

LD051724 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 5 Oct 85

["Reliable Partnership in the Economic Field" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 5 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Sergey Zinchuk writes:

The bilateral agreement, signed in Paris yesterday, on economic cooperation in the period of 1986-1990 has become a new impulse to further development and deepening of mutually beneficial trade-and-economic contacts between the USSR and France. In the opinion of Soviet business circles, successful implementation of the accords will serve to broaden trade-and-economic cooperation between the two countries on an equal basis and will give still greater scope to it.

Already now France is one of the USSR's leading trading partners among the industrially developed countries of the West. Over the five-year period of 1980-1984, goods turnover between the two countries amounted to about 20,000 million roubles, which was twice as high as the indicators of the previous five-year period (1975-1979). According to the recently-issued statistical data of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, Soviet-French goods turnover ran at about 2,000 million roubles in the first six months of the current year.

The range of reciprocal deliveries includes a variety of products made by most diverse branches of the economies of the two countries. Thus, the USSR exports oil and oil products natural gas, passenger cars, tractors, metalcutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, bearings, and consumer goods to France. Soviet foreign-trade organisations, for their part, purchase equipment for various branches of industry, pipes and rolled metal, chemical-industry and farm products from their French partners from year to year. Good with the "made in France" marking are sold in thousands of shops in the USSR and are well-known to Soviet buyers.

The joint construction of economic projects is a wide area of Soviet-French cooperation. Big long-term contracts have been signed in recent months alone. They envisage French firms' participation in the construction of gas-purifying complexes in the USSR. An agreement in the field of automotive construction is expected to be signed in the coming days.

The sides also attach much importance to such area of bilateral contacts as the exchange of scientific and technical know-how and licences. "Pechiney", for example, has purchased a Soviet technology for the pouring of aluminium in a nagnetic field.

Soviet-French production coordination develops in many sectors. The first steps have been made, in particular, in the field of joint development of such a high-tech scientific equipment as mass spectrometers, powerful microscopes, etc.

As is evidenced by numerous pronouncements of representatives of the business world of French, French businessmen are interested in the development and expansion of trade-and-economic contacts with the Soviet Union and consider the USSR a reliable partner. This has been emphasized in an interview with Soviet journalists, for example, by the president-general director of the firm "Vallourec". The leaders of other French firms had pointed out that Soviet orders provide jobs for thousands of Frenchmen.

In short, there is no doubt that the deepening of contacts between the USSR and France in the economic field is mutually beneficial to both sides.

BURLATSKIY DISCUSSES EAST-WEST SECURITY ISSUES

PM031557 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA commentator Fedor Burlatskiy: "Weaving Ties Between the Common Market and CEMA"]

[Text] I would like the Soviet-French meeting to serve the cause of European cooperation, especially in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres and in the exchange of individuals and information. Let us hope that the Common Market and CEMA will exchange a friendly handshake which will pave the way for mutually advantageous relations, and that the cultural achievements of these two parts of our continent may become the prerogative of all Europeans. Of course an easing of the confrontation between the two military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- and an end to the arms race must go hand in hand with this process.

I must say that the Eureka project put forward by the French Government interested me, although I am not clear about it yet. It struck me as interesting because, at first sight, it provided an alternative to the military use of new technologies in space which promotes civilian branches of the economy. But I would like to be absolutely sincere and raise some worrying points. For instance, an attempt could be made to establish a "bridge" between Eureka and military projects. I would like to hope that Eureka will serve the cause of peace alone.

The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva will be held about a month after the Paris summit. The French certainly know that, in response to our proposal for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the U.S. tested the ASAT antisatellite system on a real target in space.

But, despite these actions, and others aimed at aggravating the situation, we still hope that in the remaining time common sense and an awareness of its own interests might prompt Washington to realize the need for concessions and mutual compromise to guarantee universal security and limit the arms race. The Europeans have something to say about the danger of violating the ABM defense treaty, the rejection of SALT II and the other agreements concluded in the seventies.

The militarization of space is the most serious danger which threatens to destroy the fragile basis on which European and world security has rested for 25 years. The concept of deterrence has formed and still forms this basis. Some people are now trying to oppose this concept with the doctrine of ABM "defense," to invoke alleged "possibilities" of creating an impenetrable shield using lasers, quantum energy, and other devices also deployed in space.

I have attended many conferences devoted to this problem, which were also attended by representatives of North America and West Europe. I drew from them the firm conclusion that the new doctrine is merely an illusion or a piece of deception. Hundreds of billions more dollars would be spent, new types of weapons, with unprecedented destructive power, would be put into service, security devices would be nullified, the military balance would be upset, fear and mutual suspicion would grow. Then, who knows, perhaps a madman would decide to put mankind's survival at stake?

I am not the only one to love classical and contemporary French culture. Millions of Soviets share my tastes. I would like-to think that the French people have the same feelings aboug our culture. In this sphere it may be in feelings of profound mutual sympathy between our peoples, in the understanding of indissoluble links between our cultures that we can find hope for new prospects of rapprochement between the two countries in the name of peace and prosperity.

NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIA REJECT PARTICIPATION IN SDI

Netherlands Rejection

PM080848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's column": "Netherlands Government Decision"]

[Text] The Netherlands Government has refused to participate in the plans being developed by Washington for preparations on "star wars." Speaking on national television, Defense Minister J. de Ruiter stated that after a thorough study of the question the cabinet had decided not to accept the U.S. proposal to participate in the research stage of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

At the time the Netherlands Government sent a letter to parliament. It reaffirms that the Netherlands will not participate in the SDI program in any form. True, there is a suspicious factor. The authorities are not prohibiting private Dutch firms from accepting individual overseas proposals to participate in the development [razrabotka] of the aforesaid program. However, as Prime Minister R. Lubbers noted at a press conference, private companies have also failed to show any particular interest in the U.S. proposal.

Thus, the Netherlands has become the sixth NATO country -- after France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, and Canada -- to have rejected the Strategic Defense Initiative idea. These steps, which have clearly dissatisfied Washington, and particularly its military department, have been taken after long and thorough consideration. They have been taken despite pressure through NATO channels and despite generous promises. After all, as London's THE ECONOMIST put it, the Americans did their utmost to brandish subcontracts in front of West European companies and scientists.

Common sense suggests to the West's political and business circles that to a considerable extent the probability of economic gain from participation in the "star wars" project is illusory and that the danger of involving their countries in Washington's adventurist plans is entirely real and tangible. French President F. Mitterrand recently stated at a Paris press conference that his country "had been forced in well-known circumstances to state that it would not participate in the creation of space weapons in any shape or form." Roughly the same thing is being argued by the leaders of a number of other Western countries, both inside and outside NATO, which have refused to participate in the militarist project that Washington is imposing.

The Soviet Union's recent initiatives have given a new boost to the nonadoption of "star wars" and the shift toward "star peace." The USSR proposal addressed to the U.S. Government that agreement be reached on entirely banning space strike arms for both sides and making really radical, 50 percent, reductions in the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories have elicited a widespread response. If Washington accepted honestly and without any ulterior motive, the hand being extended toward it this would make it possible to restrain the arms race and prevent it spreading to space.

Austrian Opposition

LD072006 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 7 TASS -- Austria will not take part in the American "star wars" plans.

According to a statement made here by the country's Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, "the Austrian Government opposes any form of the militarization of outer space." There is no justification for the militarization of space. It is necessary to press for an accord on its peaceful use.

FRG'S SPD SUPPORTS EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD081244 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, October 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union's expressed readiness to agree to a 50-percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons is a significant positive step towards disarmament, the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) said in a statement here.

An agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to halve their strategic arms and ban space weapons altogether would, in the SPD's opinion, represent a compromise taking account of the interests and prestige of both countries.

The West German Social Democrats, the statement said further, see the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20 missiles additionally deployed in the European zone, which has been announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee dismantling of the stationary installations built for these missiles within the next two months as a manifestation of goodwill.

The SPD board hailed the Soviet-French understanding to continue exchanging opinions on Eurostrategic missiles. "The SPD", it said, "has always upheld the view that the fast-increasing nuclear potentials of France and Britain should be taken into consideration, even if they are not a subject of Soviet-American talks. The SPD believes that direct negotiations between both West European nuclear powers and the Soviet Union could contribute to ending the arms in Eurostrategic missiles and serve the security interests of the West European states."

"The SPD demands," the statement went on to say, "that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany come out, at long last, with its own initiatives to support disarmament efforts. Among other things, Bonn must follow the example of Allied states, including Denmark, France, Greece, Canada, Holland and Norway, and flatly renounce involvement in the American 'Strategic Defense Initiative'."

Bonn must also review its negative attitude to the proposal of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia for proclaiming a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe, the leadership of the SPD said.

"Ahead of the Soviet-American summit meeting," it said, "the FRG Government should at least, speak out in favor of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and tactical missiles."

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS LAUD NEW ARMS PROPOSALS

LD080621 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Rome, October 8 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), has given a high appraisal of the new Soviet peace initiatives. Speaking here at the current national conference of the leaders of regional and provincial organisation of the PCI, he emphasized that the USSR's new proposals which were setout during the visit to France by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are aimed at easing international tensions.

UK CONSERVATIVE PARTY UNLIKELY TO CHANGE POLICY

LD072038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Station commentary read by Libiya Podolnaya]

[Text] The annual conference of the ruling British Conservative Party opens in Blackpool tomorrow. Draft resolutions which delegates are to examine and then approve are usually published on the eve of the conference. Familiarization with these documents shows no evidence of even the slightest change in the domestic or foreign policy of the Thatcher Cabinet. The following theory is attracting attention. The Conservative Party has come to this year's conference united and unified. This stock phrase which has on the whole, been repeated many times previously, now sounds even more unconvincing. It is well-known that over a thousand resolutions were excluded from the conference agenda because they contained criticism.

It is evident to everyone, including the Conservatives, that the position of the Tories and their power have slumped badly. Barometers of public moods such as opinion polls are showing that the popularity of the Tories has never before sunk so low. There are several reasons for this: first and foremost the high level of unemployment. In the 6 years since the Conservatives have been in power the number of unemployed has doubled. Today they number 3,356,000. These are official figures, and are far from according to those of the trade unions.

By making savings on the needs of nationalized sectors of industry and social programs the government is increasing its military spending annually. I will note that London is spending more on these aims than any of its NATO partners in absolute terms and more in per capita terms.

One can understand why, as aptly expressed in the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Britons are expressing a firm distrust in Thatcher's defense policy. Naturally this is being reflected in the mood of the rank and file members of the Conservative Party and its supporters. It is worthy noting that half of those who when asked, termed themselves loyal Conservatives, and think that a review of policy by the government is the only possible way of extricating the country from the current crisis. However, going by the documents prepared for the conference, the Tory leadership has elected its former course.

TURKISH MINISTER ENDS TALKS: COMMUNIQUE ISSUES

TA030959 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Finance and Customs Minister Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin and his delegation have completed their contacts in Moscow. A joint communique issued at the end of the talks held by the delegations of the two countries says that the development of commercial and economic relations between Turkey and the Soviet Unionwill be to the benefit of both countries. The communique says that the two sides will exert all the necessary efforts to develop their bilateral relations.

Meanwhile, Alptemocin met Komarov, the first deputy minister of foreign trade. In a statement issued after the meeting, Alptemocin said they discussed new measures to increase the volume of trade between the two countries, the repair and maintenance of Soviet commercial vessels in Turkish dockyards, as well as job opportunities for Turkish contractors in the Soviet Union.

Alptemocin, who left Moscow for Vienna, will arrive in Turkey tomorrow.

MEDVEDENKO VIEWS RESULTS OF PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

LD081842 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Elections Are Over. Problems Remain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

Commenting on the results of early parliamentary elections in Portugal, held on October 7, foreign mass media and political observers drew special attention to the crushing defeat of the Portuguese socialists, who have until now ruled the country. They lost 40 per cent of votes as against the 1983 elections and eventually secured 51 parliamentary seats below the number won by them at previous elections.

The fact that the right wing of the party led by Mario Soares pursued the open course of renouncing the gains of the revolution of April 25, 1974, of subordinating the national economy to the interests of the big foreign and local capital is in the background of the poorest showing in the entire history of the Socialist Party. The onslaught against the nationalization and the agrarian reform went on when the socialists were in office. The party carried out the policy of limiting democratic rights and freedoms. Access was opened for foreign capital to the bank business and insurance system, although the constitution bans private initiative in these areas. Portugal's foreign policy was subordinated to Washington's interests.

The social-democratic centre, representing the interests of land oligarchy and big business is hardly to be satisfied with the results of the elections. This utra-right organisation lost ten mandates.

At the same time the elections have demonstrated that with deisregard for the unbridled campaign conducted by internal reaction and all sort of hurdles erected by it, the democratic forces as a whole retained their positions. For instance, the electoral block "the Union for the People's Unity", comprising also communists, has finished with 37 deputy seats. A spectacular performance was shown by the Democratic Renewal Party which united supporters of President Remalho Eanes who consistently advocates the stabilization of the democratization process. It emerged on the country's political scene quite recently, but has already established itself as one of the strongest parties in Portugal. By securing 45 mandates, this party has become a major factor of the internal political life and other political forces will have to give consideration to its views.

The elections have failed, however, to give an answer to the key question, namely, who will form the government. All indications are that the point at issue will again be some sort of a government coalition.

AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT IN 'FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER'

LD081821 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- It has been announced here officially that Colonel Mu'Ammar Al-Gadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SOVIET MILITARY MISSION TO VISIT SUDAN

NC080959 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, Oct 8 (AFP) -- A Soviet military mission will arrive in Sudan soon to evaluate Khartoum's military needs, Sudanese Defence Minister General 'Uthman, 'Abdallah Muhammad said here today.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he added that Sudan would ask Egypt for military help under the defence pact between the two countries if Sudan was threatened by foreign aggression.

General 'Abdallah, who is here on a week-long official visit, said a Soviet envoy had already made preliminary contact with Sudanese authorities, who had agreed on the visit of a Soviet "technical military mission."

"The rapprochement between Sudan and the Soviet Union is part of a strategic re-evaluation of Sudan's relations aimed at repairing the damage caused by the old regime" of ousted President Ja'far Numayri, he added.

But the general took care to note that the rapprochement with Moscow would not be "at the expense of relations with the United States."

He stressed that there had been no cooling of "excellent U.S.-Sudanese relations, based on friendship and marked by the continuation of U.S. military, economic and cultural aid" to Khartoum.

Gen 'Abdallah said no date had yet been set for the visit of the Soviet military mission, which he said would concentrate particularly on maintenance and spare parts for ageing Soviet equipment which had fallen into disuse.

The general, considered one of the strongmen of the ruling Military Council that took power when President Numayri was overthwon in a coup d'etat in Arpil, added that he would visit Moscow soon.

PAPER REPORTS PERES MET 'SECRETLY' WITH GORBACHEV

TA081455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1448 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The KOTER'T RASHIT weekly, in the issue to be published this evening, states that Prime Minister Shimon Peres has met secretly with Soviet leader Gorbachev. According to the paper's correspondent, Eyal Ehrlich, the meeting was held in Paris last weekend. Sources from KOTER'T RASHIT told our correspondent that the reports is based on one source only and that it was denied by Uri Bevir, the prime minister's media adviser, and by Israeli Ambassador in France 'Ovadi Sofer.

ISRAELI ACTIONS SERVE AS 'IMPETUS' FOR SHIP SEIZURE

LD090113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] A group of armed individuals has seized the Italian vessel Achile Lauro, which was on a cruise in the Mediterranean sea.

The right-wing bourgeois press has used that event as a pretext for stirring up anti-Palestinian propaganda and an attempt to justify the bandit raid which was accomplished by the Israeli Air Force on the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis. However, one cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that it is precisely Israel's aggressive action, particularly the attack on Tunis -- this open act of state terrorism -- which has given an impetus of a kind to the unleashing of further terrorist actions.

U.S., ISRAEL COLLABORATE ON 'ANTI-ARAB' ACTIONS

PM081101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" column by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer V. Vinogrado: "Gambling on State Terrorism"]

[Text] The Tel Aviv rulers have again issued a flagrant challenge to the entire world community. On the morning of Tuesday 1 October, Israeli planes barbarously bombed Hammam, a suburb of the Tenisian capital. There were six planes. Crossing more than 2,000 km, they dropped 500-kg bombs and launched missiles. As a result of this deliberate act of aggression, more than 150 people were killed or wounded and a great deal of damage was done.

Tel Aviv claims that the Israeli air strike was directed at the PLO headquarters located in Hammam. As is known, this headquarters is in Tunis by agreement with the country's government. Of course, nobody gave the Zionist leadership any right to act in such an unceremonious fashion, which is contrary to international law and humanity. Especially as the victims of this act of piracy were not only Palestinians -- and not so much them -- but Tunisian civilians also.

The entire progressive international public and all sober-minded people angrily condemn the flagrant act of aggression perpetrated by Israel. But it is noteworthy that Tel Aviv itself is not only openly announcing its bloody crime, but declaring for all to hear that it will continue to make such strikes.

It is not the first time that Israel, where terrorism has been elevated to the rank of state policy, has perpetrated piratical acts against sovereign states sometimes located hundreds of thousands of kilometers from its borders. That was the case in 1976, when Israeli commandos made a raid on Entebbe airport in Uganda, resulting in several deaths. That was the case in 1981, when Israeli aircraft made a gangster raid on nuclear scientific research facilities in the vicinity of Baghdad in Iraq, which also entailed the death of peaceful inhabitants and great damage. Observers' commentaries at the time noted that in the course of the raid on Iraq, the Israeli air pirates were "guided" to Iraqi targets by American AWACS planes based in Saudi Arabia.

It is entirely reasonable to suggest that this time too, Israel could hardly have managed without Pentagon assistance. After all, its planes' route lay across the Mediterranean, which is literally full of U.S. 6th Fleet ships, including some equipped with very powerful radioelectronic apparatus.

The official White House reaction to this Israeli raid also suggests this assumption. Washington not only refused to condemn the bandit attack, but cynically declared this terrorist sortie by Tel Aviv, of which totally innocent people were the victims, to be a "legitimate act of self-defense."

It should be stressed that Israel carried out its 'act of self-defense' at a time when the United States had undertaken the latest round of diplomatic activity on the Near East question. At Washington's invitation. Egyptian President Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan were there on visits. They were received by the U.S. President. Official spokesmen for the U.S. Administration and the White House chief made no secret of their intention of using the talks to impose their own version of a settlement on the region's states. By all appearances, the Israeli raid fits in with these U.S. efforts, since the roles were allocated beforehand between Washington and Tel Aviv. With the knowledge of its partner in the anti-Arab "strategic alliance," Israel continues to follow the course of aggression and intimidate neighboring -- and not only neighboring! -- countries by force of arms, while the United States plays the part of so-called "peacemaker" and claims that it alone can "reconcile the Jews and Arabs."

But this "Pax Americana" is based on unilateral concessions by the Arabs. The talks which took place demonstrated this. The White House brought direct pressure to bear on Egypt and Jordan to make them more actively promote the implementation of U.S. "initiatives" in the Near East. Those very "initiatives" which are fundamentally contrary to the true interests of the Arab peoples, first and foremost the Arab people of Palestine.

It is not only Israel -- an Israel "let off the leash," so to speak -- which the United States uses as a lever for exerting pressure on the Arab countries. In the fiscal year which has just begun, Egypt is promised U.S. aid to the tune of $1 billion and Jordan, is to receive military hardware worth a total of $1.55 billion. The list of U.S. weapons offered to Amman is impressive: 40 fighters, 300 air-launched missiles, more than 100 Hawk antiaircraft comolexes and Stinger missiles, and 32 armored carriers. But these promises, Washington stresses, will be carried out only if Jordan pledges to begin direct talks with Israel.

Yet in supplying Tel Aviv with arms, the Washington administration requires no special commitments from it. Reagan himself has stated: "I am still an unconditional supporter of giving Israel such aid that it can preserve the decisive superiority it now has in the region over any combination of potential enemies." With U.S. military-economic aid, Tel Aviv can keep this "superiority." Thus, in the fiscal year which is just ending, Israel has received nearly $4 billion in financial subsidies from across the ocean. U.S. aid on the same astronomical scale is planned for fiscal 1986.

Without any doubt, such generous U.S. aid encourages Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers to further toughen the foreign policy line and perpetrate new bloody crimes against the Arab peoples. But at the same time, it enables the United States itself to considerably strengthen its own positions in the Near East region. It is not only a question of the fact that, using U.S. weapons, Tel Aviv defends American interests here. In exchange for military deliveries, the Pentagon has gained access to Israeli naval and air bases and has also begun to stockpile heavy arms on Israeli territory -- tanks, armored carriers, artillery guns, and missile launchers for its own interventionist rapid deployment forces, with a view to their use in the Near East.

But, while giving its support to encourage and urge Tel Aviv to continue its criminal policy against the Arab peoples, Washington is itself prepared to use the iron fist against them. This is indicated not only by the naval armada which the Pentagon keeps permamently in the eastern Mediterranean and which has already inflicted blows on sovereign Lebanon.

The large-scale maneuvers codenamed "Bright Star-85" carried out by the United States confirmed that the Pentagon has concrete plans for armed interference in the affairs of Near East states. In the course of the large-scale military show, in which the notorious rapid deployment forces were the main participants, American units operated on the territory of Egypt, Jordan, Oman, and Somalia. With air and naval support, they rehearsed seaborne and airborne landing operations.

And the other day the United States embarked on practical preparations for the next military maneuvers in the Near East. The Pentagon began shipping military personnel to an Egyptian base, as well as the supplies and equipment necessary for a major landing. Washington explains the "need" for a new show of force in Egypt in terms of the "persisting instability" in the region. But, first, military maneuvers have never yet helped to stabilize troubled regions. On the contrary, they always whip up the situation and lead to new complications. And, second, the cause of the "persisting instability" inthe Near East is the frankly aggressive, expansionist course of the "U.S. strategically"--**Zionist Israel.**

It is Israel, acting alone and through its agents, which hampers in every way the normalization of the situation in Lebanon, wrecking any attempts to reconcile the opposing sides. At the same time, Tel Aviv makes unceasing attacks on Syria, which the Israeli leadership threatens to "teach a lesson" and "put in its place." Now, the Israeli military has inflicted this vile blow on Tunis. So as we can see, the United States did not need the maneuvers in order to strengthen stability in the region. Washington seeks to use the show of military muscle to bring undisguised pressure to bear on the Arab countries and make them accept American-Israeli terms for a "settlement" of the Near East problem and take the path of separate deals.

This terrorist course on the part of the United States and Israel encourages extreme right-wing groupings in the Near East. On 30 September, one of these groups took hostage four employees of Soviet institutions in Lebanon, it is still holding them by force and one Soviet citizen has been killed. This crime cannot be forgiven. The Soviet Union has always been a friend to the Lebanese and other Arab preoples and a consistent supporter of the preservation of Lebanon's unity, independence, and territorial integrity.

The prime cause of the internecine strife within Lebanon, of which Soviet citizens too have been innocent victims, is Israel, which consciously kindles this strife. It must bear the responsibility for the consequences of its policy.

However, as the Soviet Government statement stresses, this does not remove the blame from those who were the direct organizers and perpetrators of the villainous acts against Soviet citizens. A share of the responsibility is also borne by all who could have nipped the criminal actions in the bud and prevented the reprisals against Soviet people, but did not to everything possible to this end. They must expect this conduct on their part to have the most negative effect on the Soviet Union's attitude toward them.

On this topic, at his press conference in Paris M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated firmly and precisely: "We are resolutely opposed to terrorist methods. They are unacceptable. We have spoken out categorically to that effect and have now set in motion every means at our disposal of finding a solution to this question. I believe that he who embarks on such a path will not achieve his goals."

Washington's total connivance with the flagrant piracy of Tel Aviv, which has extended its aggressive tentacles to Tunis too, has shown the Arab peoples how vain are hopes of the U.S. "peacemaking mission" and how urgent it is to find the speediest settlement to the situation in the region. The vast majority of Arab countries reject American-Israeli diktat. They come out increasingly resolutely in support of a solution to the Near East's problems which would take account of the legitimate interests of all sides.

The Soviet Union's principled stance on the Near East question has just been reaffirmed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. At the Paris press conference he stressed that the Soviet Union has always taken part in the radical resolution and improvement of the entire Near East situation, will do so, and will act with a great sense of responsibility in this direction in order to ensure that the situation in the region does not get out of control. Political approaches to a settlement must be sought. The Soviet Union's presence in the Near East is an objective factor and we will not give up our role. The USSR is in favor of collective efforts.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED ON SYRIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM081058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have exchanged telegrams with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic on October 8.

The CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR said in their telegram that the treaty, which came as a natural result of the progressive development of Soviet-Syrian relations, has formed a solid basis for further consolidating friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The events of the past five years have borne out graphically that the treaty successfully helps not only in developing bilateral Soviet-Syrian ties, but also strengthening Soviet-Arab friendship as a whole and makes an important contribution to reinforcing the positions of the national patriotic forces in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union will continue to firmly support Syria and all other Arab nations in their struggle for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Syria will continue steadily developing and deepening for the benefit of the people of the two countries, in the interests of peace and progress in the Middle East and in the world as a whole.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, said in his telegram that the many years of cooperation between Syria and the USSR, based on sincerity and mutual respect, have brought both countries still closer and achieved a new level with the signing of the treaty of October 8, 1980, which has provided a strong foundation for further developing relations between the two countries.

Hafiz al-Asad spoke highly of the Soviet Union's principled and consistent stand in support of the just struggle of the Syrian and other Arab people for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine and expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The telegram stressed a desire to continue to develop the existing cooperation between Syria and the USSR in various fields.

LIBYAN, SOVIET NAVIES HOLD JOINT EXERCISES

PM071725 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 6 Oct 85 p 1

[AL-AHRAM "exclusive" dispatch: "Joint Libyan-Soviet Naval Exercises"]

[Text] Tripoli -- Libyan naval forces have carried out joint exercises with the Soviet Navy in the Gulf of Sirte; the exercises ended last week.

These exercises were the third joint naval maneuvers which Libya has carried out with the Soviet Navy this year. The first exercises took place last February and the second took place last May.

TRIPOLI CEASE-FIRE HOLDS; BEIRUT FIGHTING CONTINUES

PM090752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Lebanon: Occupiers' Excesses"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, 7 Oct -- There were intensive firefights along the line dividing Beirut into western and eastern sectors throughout yesterday. Certain residential areas were also shelled. More than 30 people were killed or injured.

The cease-fire agreement in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli, where fierce armed clashes have been occurring for a long time between different Lebanese groupings, is being observed. In accordance with a previous agreement, Syrian troops yesterday entered the city and took up key positions in it unhindered. The warring sides have started stockpiling heavy arms.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA -- Talks have taken place in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow, on the state and prospects for the development of Soviet-Algerian trade. As a result of the talks, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, a protocol was signed on Soviet-Algerian trade turnover for 1986 to 1990. USSR Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev signed the document on behalf of the USSR. A significant increase in reciprocal deliveries of Soviet and Algerian goods is envisaged. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 081130 LD]

CPSU PLENUM ON PARTY PROGRAM PLANNED FOR 15 OCT

LD081349 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1247 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 8 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee will meet in plenum on October 15 to adopt a draft editorial revision of the party's programme, it has been learnt from well-informed sources.

It is expected that after adoption by the plenum, the draft of this important party document will be made public and submitted for party discussion before its final adoption at the party's 27th congress due in February next year.

This is the party's fourth programme. Involved now is not a new programme but an editorial revision of the current programme which was adopted in 1961.

The new editorial revision of the programme will give a "more accurate, comprehensive picture of developed socialism and of the prospects socialism opens up for the future." it is said in Moscow.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED: GVISHIANI MOVES TO GOSPLAN

PM081523 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITESSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian carries USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, signed by Chairman N.Tkilhonov and Administrator of Affairs M. Smirtyukov, announcing changes in government posts as follows:

No. 23 1985:

relieving S.V. Kolpakov of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy on transfer, dated 5 July (p 420);

relieving E.N. Mamedov of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, on retirement, dated 6 July (p 420);

appointing D.M. Gvishiani deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan and relieving him of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, dated 15 July (p 421);

appointing V.A. Bykov Chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Microbiological Industry and relieving R.S. Ruchkov of the job "at his own request for health reasons," dated 15 July (p 422);

No. 24 1985:

appointing L.D. Barashenkov USSR deputy minister of communications in charge of cadres and relieving V.N. Lebedev of the job on his retirement, dated 19 July (p 453);

appointing S.M. Toplov USSR deputy minister of the petroleum industry, relieving A.V. Valikhanov of the job "for health reasons," dated 19 July (p 454).

GEORGIAN PERSONNEL CHANGES NOTED

New Culture, Light Industry Ministers

WA071000 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Aug 85 carries on page 1 two decrees signed by Chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium P. Gilashvili, and Secretary T. Lashkarashville. Bela Zakharovna Makashvili was released from her duties as the republic's Minister for Consumer Services in order to assume her new functions as Minister of Light Industry. In the short biography that follows, it is noted that

Makashvili was born in 1937, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1968, and received her higher education as an engineer-technologist. She began her party work in 1974 as the director of the industrial-transport section of the "26 Commissars" raykom, second secretary of the Zavodskiy raykom of Tbilisi, and an inspector in the party-organizational work section of the Georgian CP. From 1977-1984 Makashvili was the first secretary of the Gori Gorkom; she was appointed to the post of Minister for Consumer Services in 1984 and has served in that position until the present. Makashvili is a member of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, and is a deputy in the republic's Supreme Soviet.

A brief announcement on page 3 of the same paper notes that Georgiy Pavlovich Gamtsemlidze was released from the duties as Minister of Light Industry at his own request.

A second decree notes the appointment of Valeriy Rostomovich Asatiani to the post of Minister of Culture for Georgia. Asatiani was born in 1950, Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1972, and received a degree from Tibilisi State University in philology. From 1972-73, Asatiani was first a deputy, then the first secretary of the University's Komsomol organization. He worked as head of the student-youth section in the Georgian Komsomol from 1973-75. From 1975-76, Asatiani was head of the administration for ideo-political and education work, and was a member of the collegium of the Ministery of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. He joined the Georgian CP Central Committee apparatus in 1976 and until 1984 worked as an instructor and the deputy director of the culture section. From 1984 to the present Asatiani has been a secretary in the Georgian Writers' Union administration. He is a candidate in philological sciences.

GruzINFORM Director Transferred

WA071010 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 85 carries on page 3 a 25-word statement noting the release of T.G. Stepanov from his duties as the director of the Information Agency for the Georgian Council of Ministers [GruzINFORM] in connection with his transfer to other work.

Minister for Consumer Services Appointed

WA071009 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 85 carries on page 1 a decree noting that appointment of Konstantin Teimurazovich Saliya as the republic's Minister for Consumer Services. In the short biography that follows, it is noted that Saliya was born in 1942, Abkhaz, has been a member of the CPSU since 1972 and received his higher education at the Kharkov Institute for Communal Construction Engineers. Upon graduation, he worked as an engineer in Glavtbilstroye, and served in the ranks of the Soviet Army. He then assumed the posts of senior economist and chief specialist at the Gruzogrtekhstroy trust in Tbilishi in 1967; from 1967-71 he was a post-graduate student at the Moscow Engineering-Economist Institute imeni Ordzhonikidze. Saliya was a junior scientific collegue at the Scientific-Research Institute of Construction Economics of the USSR Gosstroy from 1969-1970, and then became the head foreman of the republican association Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy of the Georgian Ministry of Agricultural Construction in 1971. From 1972-77 he was a senior teacher, and docent in the department of economics and production-organization of the the Georgian Politechnical Institute imeni Lenin. Saliya began his party work in 1977 as an inspector of the party-organizational department of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Tsalkskiy, and then the Ochamchirskiy party raykoms. Since 1982 Saliya has been the first secretary of the Tkvarchelskiy party gorkom. He was elected deputy of the Abkhaz Supreme Soviet, and is a member of the Abkhaz Obkom of the Georgian Communist Party.

Minister of Local Industry Named

WA071001 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 85 carries on page 1 a decree signed by Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian Supreme Soviet P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili. The Presidium has resolved to appoint Teymuraz Shalvovich Khachidze to the post of Minister of Local Industry for Georgia SSR. In the short biography that follows it is noted that Khachidze was born in 1935, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1963, and received his higher education as an engineer-builder at the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin. In 1974 Khachidze completed a correspondence course at the CC CPSU Higher Party School. Khachidze became an "instruktor" in the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee in 1960, and worked as the first secretary of the Pervomayskiy Raykom of the Komsomol in Tbilisi between 1964-65. He also worked as an inspector for the committee on state and party control in the Central Committee of the Georgian CP and the Council of Ministers, in the department of construction, the construction industry and municipal housing. From 1966-73 Khachidze was an "instruktor" in the department of construction and urban development and then as inspector in the party-organizational work department in the Georgian CP CC. In 1973 he was elected first secretary of the Gagrskiy party raykom, and then first secretary of the Gagra gorkom. Since 1975 he has been the permanent representative of the Georgian Council of Ministers to the USSR Council of Ministers.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF081056 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard a report by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the meeting held by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the decisions adopted in that convocation.

It was noted that the important decisions referred to established the concrete ways and means of further upgrading the role of the people's deputies for intensifying work in the economic domain, spurring on scientific and technical development, and successfully realizing plans for social and economic progress -- as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee April and June 1985 plenums. The presidium adopted the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium as guidelines to be realized and drew the attention of the republic's people's deputies soviets on the need to consolidate organizational and discipline work, use the laws and powers vested in them as much as possible, carry out active work for realizing the decisions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, resolutely remove incidents stemming from [?sentimental attitudes], fully realize the economic plans and socialist obligations which have been adopted for 1985, and mobilize all their strength and [word indistinct] toward properly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The meeting discussed the results of the accounting of the republic's deputies before the members of the electorate in August. It also examined the work carried out by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry aimed at realizing the food program, upgrading production, and fully supplying high quality foodstuffs to the people. It assigned the ministry and its collegium with the task of consolidating guidance to the factories and securing the development of all the agro-industrial complex domains in accordance with the contemporary agro-technical level and intensive technology -- including the timely growing of the necessary vegetables and fruits for fully meeting the needs of the processing industry and the people.

The meeting heard a report by the Angren City Soviet Executive Committee on the work being carried out to realize the law concerning the work collectives. The decision adopted established the measures required for consolidating the work of the Angren City Soviet Executive Committee and all the people's deputies soviets in the republic for realizing the law concerning the work collectives.

The meeting held by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed other matters as well. Various decisions were adopted on the matters taken up.

CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICE SECTOR PROGRAM PUBLISHED

LD091041 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 9 TASS -- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consistently implements the economic strategy the ultimate goal of which is to raise steadily the material and cultural standards of the people's life. To create conditions for an all-round development of the individual, says a comprehensive program on the development of consumer goods production and the service sector for 1986-2000, published in today's PRAVDA.

The comprehensive program, developed in line with decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, is an integral part of the guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period ending in 2000.

The programme stresses the need for a stable increase in the production of consumer goods. The output of non-food commodities will grow in 1990 not less than 1.3 times against 1985 and in 2000 -- 1.8-1.9 times.

The output of light industry commodities is to grow up to 103 billion rouble in 1990 and up to 142 billion roubles (in retail prices) in 2000 against 85 billion roubles in 1985.

The population's demand for building materials, sanitation equipment, garden houses, gardening implements and utensils will be fully met in the 12th five-year period.

The programme provides for a cardinal improvement in retail trading, greater influence of trade on the selection and quality of manufactured goods, active adoption of progressive forms of services convenient for customers and reducing the time needed to buy goods.

The programme envisages an increase in consumer services, passenger transportation, communications and housing and communal services. The volume of services provided by sanatoriums and health resorts is to grow by 25-30 per cent in 1990 and by 2.3-2.5 times in 2000.

Proceeding from the party's course towards all-round intensification of the economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the programme provides for a qualitatively new level in the development of production and marketing of goods and provision of services.

The programme sets out measures to meet fuller the needs of the branches engaged in the production and marketing of consumer goods and services and the demand for skilled workers of broad specialization and specialists. 2.1 million workers will be trained at vocational schools and 3.9 million at workplaces in the 12th five-year period for enterprises and organizations of the light and local industries, trade and public catering, housing and communal, and consumer services.

In accordance with the decisions of the economic summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the programme envisages developing and deepening international cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods, raw materials, and equipment for their production, as well as the service sector.

UZBEK PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETS 8 OCT

GF090720 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The Uzbek SSR party economic aktiv convened on 8 October. The meeting discussed the duties of the republic's party organization vis-a-vis the question of realizing the recommendations made by the CPSU Central Committee dedicated to the fulfillment of the USSR's social and economic development plans. Oblast party committee secretaries; chairmen and deputy chairmen of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers Presidium; chairmen and deputy chairmen of oblast soviet executive committees; chiefs of planning commissions; party secretaries of large (?factories) [words indistinct]; leading officials of ministries, administrations; a number of factories, unions, construction organizations, and scientific research and planning institutions; scholars and leading production workers; and officials of soviet, trade union, komsomol, people's control, and press organs also participated in the meeting. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read a report.

As pointed out by those who addressed the meeting, Uzbek workers have great and responsible tasks ahead of them. The work in the economic domain during the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period must be very productive and attain the required pace and this year must be a responsible beginning for the realization of the party recommendations aimed at spurring on the economy. All the conditions required for achieving this exist in the republic. Compared with last year, the volume of the new social commodities produced this year will increase by 4.7 percent and national income will rise by 4.5 percent. Over R22 billion worth of industrial products will be manufactured this year. A creative (?stage) has begun in Uzbekistan's economic domain, the cotton industry in particular.

The meeting noted that the most important duty of the party committees at present is to direct the attention of workers, the leading cadres in particular, to the current production problems and to the question of establishing the responsibilities of each and every individual in consolidating the demanding spirit everywhere while resolving the problems referred to. The resolution adopted by the meeting expressed a profound conviction that the republic's communists and workers had furthered their solidarity and secured the realization of the plan targets, thus preparing the ground for carrying out successful work during the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for properly meeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Comrade (Dravinskiy), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

CSA RELEASES JANUARY-AUGUST LIVESTOCK FIGURES

PM271415 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, September 1985 (Signed to press 16 Sep 85) p 16

[Unattributed "Statistical Report": "Stockraising On Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1985.

The grazing period is nearly over. Most farms have managed to organize livestock unit work well and have achieved ar increase in production and sales to the state of milk and meat. Successes are being achieved primarily on kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have introduced collective contracts in stockraising and feed production, which are increasing the teams' and links' stake in final results:

I. Stockraising Production

In January-August this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in stockraising production:

Indicators	Jan-Aug 85	Jan-Aug 85 as percentage of Jan-Aug 84
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) thousand metric tons	11,502	103
of which:		
Cattle	6,496	104
Hogs	2,941	101
Sheep and goats	534	96
Poultry	1,531	106
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	54,883	102
Hen-eggs -- million	36,470	102
Average number of eggs laid	146	101

Compared with the same period last year meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 365,000 metric tons. Production increased on farms in nearly all the union republics, except Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In the RSFSR the biggest increases in meat production were on farms in Lipetsk, Voronezh, Tambov, Kursk, Volgograd, Kamchatka, and Sakhalin oblasts, the Kalmyk ASSR, Khabarovsk Kray, and a number of other autnomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

The gross milk yield (taking into account milk received on contract from the population) in January-August 1985 was 950,000 tons more than in January-August last year. There were increases in milk production in livestock units in all the union republics except the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, and Kirghizia.

In the RSFSR the biggest increases in milk production were achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Lipetsk, Kursk, Belgorod, Kurgan, Kamchatka, Magadan, and Voronezh oblasts, the Dagestan and North Osetian ASSR's, and some other autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1985 increased by 856 million compared with the same period last year. The biggest increases in egg production were on farms in Tajikistan, Kirghizia, and Georgia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of products purchased	Purchased in Jan-Aug 85	Jan-Aug 85 as percentage of Jan-Aug 84
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand metric tons	11,224	102
Milk -- thousand metric tons	48,587	102
Eggs -- millions	34,990	102

Sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms in January-August 1985 increased by 272,000 metric tons compared with the same period last year. Farms in most union republics, except Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, increased their sales of livestock and poultry. In the RSFSR there was an increase in purchases of livestock and poultry from farms in Omsk, Kursk, Lipetsk, and Belgorod Oblasts, the Buryat ASSR, Khabarovsk Kray, and Tomsk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Orel, Irkutsk, and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,045,000 metric tons. Farms in all the union republics, except Uzbekistan, increased sales of milk to the state. In the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel and Kamchatka oblasts, the North Osetian ASSR, Kurgan, Murmansk, Belgorod, Voronezh, Kursk, and Lipetsk oblasts, and Dagestan ASSR increased their milk sales.

Sales of eggs to the state increased by 755 million in January-August 1985. Farms in most union republics, except Estonia and Turkmenistan, increased their egg sales.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products Union Republic

Union republic	Jan-Aug 85 as percentage of Jan-Aug 84					
	Production			Purchases		
	meat	milk	eggs	livestock and poultry	milk	eggs
USSR	103	101	102	102	102	102
RSFSR	102	99.99	102	100.4	100.7	102
including:						
Nonchernozem zone	97	99.4	101	102	100.6	101
Ukrainian SSR	106	101	103	106	104	103
Belorussian SSR	110	105	101	111	105	103
Uzbek SSR	91	88	106	95	93	101
Kazakh SSR	98	103	103	95	106	103
Georgian SSR	109	106	108	111	109	105
Azerbaijan SSR	105	102	99.9	104	102	101
Lithuanian SSR	105	104	103	104	103	104
Moldavian SSR	108	107	102	107	107	102
Latvian SSR	109	106	99	108	105	102
Kirghiz SSR	106	99.6	115	100	102	107
Tajik SSR	100.4	100.5	115	100.7	102	115
Armenian SSR	109	101	102	110	104	100.9
Turkmen SSR	103	104	97	108	104	99.9
Estonian SSR	101	102	97	101	101	98

Moreover, in January-August 1985 procurement organizations purchased 324,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 521,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal subsidiary plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 September 1985 there were 96.9 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There were 29.6 million cows and 60.3 million hogs. There were 128.7 million sheep and goats and 803.1 million head of poultry.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now preparing winter quarters for livestock. Leading farms are endeavoring to harvest all the feed quickly and without losses and to lay it down safely for long storage. It is important to organize strict records of all forage resources and ensure that they are all in safekeeping.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-5 OCTOBER

LD060458 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-5 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 October

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country's eastern areas are completing the grain crop harvest; threshing rates have increased noticeably of late. In the last week alone, the harvest has been brought in the Urals, in Siberia, and in Kazakhstan on 5 million hectares, while mowing has been carried out on 106.8 million hectares in the country as a whole. Threshing of the swatches is also proceeding, with a slight delay. (0100 GMT)

Altay grain workers have delivered 2 million metric tons of grain to elevators. (0100 GMT)

Novosibirsk Oblast: the grain harvest is in its final stages, with grain crops threshed on almost 2 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

Azeri farmers have delivered more than 700,000 metric tons of cotton to the republic's manufacturing enterprises since the beginning of the year. (0900 GMT)

4 October

Autumn ploughing has been carried out on the first million hectares by machine operators in Omsl Oblast. That is more than half of the planned area. (0700 GMT)

The harvesting of cereal crops has ended in the Kazakhstan virgin lands. Supply of grain to the state continues. (0900 GMT)

Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes of the Russian Federation today fulfilled the plan for strong wheat. 2.8 million metric tons of wheat with enhanced gluten content have reached the republic's elevators. The quality of grain reaching the Russian Federation's state warehouses is quite high this year. More than half of the grain procured is of hard, valuable, and strong types. (1100 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Novosibirsk are stepping up the rate of grain procurement, as are those of Kemerovo and other western and eastern Siberian oblasts. However, autumn is pressing on. There is much grain on the threshing-floors, and its delivery to the elevators must be speeded up in order to put enough aside for conservation during the bad weather. This also applies to farms of Kustanay, Kokchetav, and other oblasts of the Kazakhstan virginlands. (1200 GMT)

Farms in Altay have begun the mass transfer of cattle to winter stalls. More than 5 million head of cattle and sheep are being transferred from summer pastures to stockbreeding complexes and fattening areas. The feed procurement plan has been fulfilled by 98 percent. Combined silage is now being laid in, using sugar beet tops, and harvesting of second sowings of rape is taking place. (1400 GMT)

The cotton harvest in Turkmenia is proceeding considerably faster than last year. Over 600,000 metric tons of cotton have been procured as of today. (1430 GMT)

Almost 450,000 metric tons of cotton has been procured in Tajikistan, which is about half of the plan. (1430 GMT)

5 October

Over 4 million metric tons of cotton has been harvested to date. Up to 250,000 metric tons are being procured daily. "Azerbaijan farmers are closest to completion of the harvest; here the majority of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are selling cotton to the state above plan. Individual Uzbekistan farms have also fulfilled their tasks and are continuing to gather cotton and to sell it. However, there are still many farms where poor use is made of harvesting equipment and the main emphasis is laid on hand picking. That is how matters stand in Tajikistan, Kirgizia, and Kazakhstan. Here, leaves have not been removed from the cotton hushes in good time and as a result machines cannot go out into the fields. A considerable proportion of these machines are still not ready for work." (0100 GMT)

Kharkov Oblast: Autumn plowing has been carried out on over 500,000 hectares. (0304 GMT)

To date, 200,000 metric tons of fine-fiber cotton have been procured in Uzbekistan. (3040 GMT)

Novosibirsk oblast has delivered 1 million metric tons of grain to the state to date. One third is strong and hard wheat. (0500 GMT)

Tuva has completed potato harvesting, (0500 GMT)

Farmers of Belgorod oblast have sold 1 million tons of sugar beet to the state. (0700 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, 200,000 metric tons of fine-fiber cotton have been procured to date. Surkhan-Darya Oblast is in the lead. The work is going much faster than last year. (0900 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION CRITICIZED

LD040931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Results of the work done since the beginning of the year were assessed today at a collegium of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Plans for marketing and other major indices have been fulfilled.

At the same time there are many collectives in the industry who have not coped with plans for the production of machines and spare parts for agriculture. For this reason the collegium concentrated most attention on the adoption of measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

Due to poor discipline, contractual agreements are not being fulfilled by the Melitopol Hydro Units Works, whose director is Comrade Savinin. This hinders normal working of allied enterprises. Sharp ciriticism was also levelled at the heads of the Kharkov Tractor Works, Altay Selmash, Kherson Combine Works and a number of other enterprises. It was noted that the heads of certain associations and enterprises had allowed the growth of wages to outstrip that of labor productivity. Many finished products are piling up in the yards of some enterprises. At the Volgograd Tractor Works, for example, the plan for bringing in wagons is not even being half fulfilled -- in September alone 600 wagons were not supplied. As a result 3,000 tractors have accumulated in Volgograd. Over 500 potato harvesting combines and machinery for sorting points are awaiting unloading in Ryazan, and yet this machinery is now very much needed by collective and state farms for harvesting and storing potatoes. A lot of agricultural machinery has also built up in Voronezh, Petrozavodsk and Kamenka, Penza Oblast.

GRAIN STORAGE PLANS NOT MET IN SOME AREAS

LD051836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Summary] Ninety percent of the threshed grain crop has accumulated in the threshing sheds of Kemerovo Oblast, while grain is being delivered at a very slow pace to the elevators. The plan for deliveries was less than one-third fulfilled by last week. The USSR Ministry of Procurement reports that as a result of measures taken the flow of deliveries has increased. The increased pace of grain deliveries in other oblasts and krays in Siberia and Kazakhstan is insufficient for the grain to be stored before the onset of bad weather.

Grain crop procurement has also been proceeding slowly in certain areas of the European part of the USSR. For example, over 1 million metric tons of threshed grain was amassed in the threshing sheds of Perm Oblast a week ago. However, the situation has been rectified in the past few days and Perm oblast is now close to fulfilling its plan. The flow of corn deliveries has also sharply increased in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.

The people of Zaporozhye, who are lagging behind, have not heeded to criticism. The mountains of corn in the threshing sheds are growing, and it is being delivered very slowly to the elevators. The pace of grain crop deliveries in Donetsk and Poltava oblasts is too slow. For the Ukraine as a whole, the flow of corn has considerably increased, especially in Odessa, Kharkov and other oblasts in the republic.